Martin Thorpe

O CHELSEA football is a noble art; to Sunderland it means a scrap. In the end on Sunday Peter Reid's street-fighting men had no answer to the all-round class of Rund Gullit's heavyweights, and they face an even bigger fight against relegation as they slip towards the bottom three.

Six defeats in seven games do not inspire confidence that they can stay up, and the seven matches left do not comprise the easiest run in among the basement teams.

"Kamikaze comes to mind," said Reid, musing on defensive errors in a game in which his side created the better early chances before allowing Chelsea enough space to go 3-0

Sunderland rearranged their line up, pressed Chelsea with diagonal balls and fought back to 3-2 with two goals in two minutes. But just as the equaliser looked in sight, another defensive mix-up allowed Hughes to extend Chelsea's lead. And then the floodgates opened.

In the absence of the injured leboeuf, however, Chelsea's defending verged at times on the chaotic and Sunderland eagerly exploited this tentativeness early on.

But Chelsea's class and patience began to control a hard-fought

Orders glue when out in

supplies (11)
9 Mock light's working without

10 Fence structure I used with

11 Offer lottery tips in a short

12 Distinctive mark X included

14 Bananas and nuts? (10)

Interior material? (10)

19 Send back the cakes for a

13 The beano's hosts provide it (4)

16 What impressionists do with

cattle (7)

while (9)

alright (5)

Cryptic crossword by Quantum



Class act . . . Zola celebrates the opening goal at Stamford Bridge

six minutes before half-time. Petrescu's clever step-over and turn in the area created room for a cross which Zola imperiously volleyed past Perez. Four minutes later it was 2-0; Zola's cross found Myers and Sinclair in space on the far post and the latter's diving header found the net.

Seven minutes into the new half Chelsea went 3-0 up. Di Matteo's fine ball fed Zola, whose shot was well saved by Perez, but the unmarked Petrescu followed up with a shot into the unguarded net.

Enough was enough for Sunderland, who came back tenaciously. At

check (4)

fashlonable (3,2)

Garden? (9)

donute? (7)

in trouble (15)

Down

21 Find time for the healthy and

22 Supporters of the opening at the

24 This answer is until you get it (7)

25 Surprise one with sticky

26 Lower docks in Europe? (11)

1. One a bit short, skint miller's put

2 Wood, the musicologist (5)

3 Glyn gets het up and long-

hole behind the front two. The rearrangement began to click - with the help of a mistake. Grodas missed Bridges's high cross, Ball found Stewart and the substitute

headed home. That was on 58 minutes. Two minutes later Chelsea failed to clear a Sunderland attack, the visitors got the break of the ball and Rae swivelled on the six-yard line to fire past

Chelsea fans were getting flashes of the midweek game at West Ham when they had surrendered a lead and lost. But, though Sunderland stepped up their pursuit of an equaliser, they then shot them-

4 Match with hard ball? Call in the

Attach to one's arms to maintain

Chelsea initially has edge with

Game for Poles taking place in

5 Mac's the artist involved with a

7 Artless young girl part in genuine

8 Clear of all charges over dance

game (7) 20 Close description of doctor's

manner, lacking degree? (6)

23 It helps no end when climbing (5)

fleld (5-2)

restricting items) (8)

position (5,2,4,4)

respect to tle (4-2)

unusual site (6)

layer of paint (8)

Last week's solution

acting (7)

6 Arrival of many people in

continuous change (6)

game, with Zola and Wise both testing Perez with dipping 20-yard shots before Chelsea took the lead hole behind the front two. The reminutes from time, Hughes pounced on a mix-up between Kelly and Melville to make it 4-2.

> ubstitute Vialli down the right; his ball inside was converted by Hughes. In injury time Sunderland's misery was completed when Petrescu fed Di first time Chelsea had notched that many goals since 1990.

semi-final against Wimbledon.

Football results

PHOTOGRAPH: CLIVE BRUNSKILL

Bracewell was then caught in pos-session, allowing Petrescu to feed the Matteo, who scored No 6. It was the

But it was the win which mattered, their first in five league games, to lift them nearer the Uefa Cup place which offers some insurance against losing the FA Cup

Harri O; Blockburn 3 Wimblodors 1; Chaisea to Sundraland 2; Eventon T Deaby Cri O; Lekandor 1 Middleshor 3; Man Uld 2 Shaft Word O; Navyenstka

-i Covenity 0; Notion For 1 Liverport 1; Southerpt O Arsend 2; Tellenham 1 Londs 0. **Leading**

NATIONWIDE LEAGUE First Division Crystal

Pol 2 Norwich O; Gibbody 1 Man City 1; Haddoniki 1 Podemia 3; Janwich O Bolton 1; Okthan 3 Woles

2; Pod Valo 2 charillon 0; Ronding 0 (Inadical C.O; Shaif Old 3 Oxford 1; Seathord 0 Ol 9 (1; Seatake

Sloke C; Transmore 1 Floorsky 1; Word Peren ?

Second Division Blackpool 2 Present; Brontford O Bumby 3; Bristol Fivra 1 Billatal G 2; Bury 3 Gillingham 0; Chestoriki 4 Wycomia: 2,

Dimbegiani O. Loading positionar 1, Heljen (38-78); 2, Welson (37-05); Burrshy (36-63).

positioner 1, Men Utd (phyad 30-points 14) 2, Uvorpari (30-67); 3, Arsanal (31-57)

matches on this four. FA CARLING PREMIERSHIP Asion Villa D Word The hero of the day was Wang who played the controlled, meanspirited, almost mechanical image we have come to expect from his twin brother Steve. It was his thin Test century and afterwards he was to describe it as his finest imings in Test and first class cricket. "My 100 in Januaica two years ago was acab as good, but I would have to make this number one," he grinned.

with his exuberant six to give Aus-

tralia their 10th win in as many

Wangh did not totally compre mise his attacking integrity, for there were 17 fours and a six, but he batted for five and a half hours and showed enormous patience. Mark Taylor, Australia's captain

who has been under intense pres sure because of the collapse of his personal form, also dealt in superlatives. "This was the greatest lest win I've ever played in," he said. "We've won a lot of Test matches h this. We gave away a first lanings lead of 100 on an up-and-down wicket and then South Africa were 184 ahead with all 10 wickets left... I can't think of another win that rates

with this." with this."
Scores: Australia 108 and 271 for & South Africa 209 and 168, 11 New Zealand beat Sri Lanka by 120 runs in the second Test at Hamilton to clinch the series 24. Teenage spinner Daniel Vettori was the local hero for taking 5 for 84the local hero for taking 3 in his first five wicket Test had as the tourists were dismission; the second inning dea

than a day to spare. Scores: New Zealand 222 and 273:

Crewe O Luton O: Milwell O Bournamth 1; Peterboro O Stockport 2; Rolherham 2 Noite Co 2; Strewebry 2 Prymouth 3; Wattord 1 Walenti O; Wexham O York O. **Leading positions:** 1, Ironlford (35-61); 2, Luton (36-58); 3, Bury (34-68 Hereford 3; Darlington 1 Chester 1; Exoter 0 So'thorpe 1; Hertlepool 1 Rochdole 2; Hull 3 Brighton 0; Leyton O 0 Fulhern 2; Northmptn Cambridge 1. Leading positione: 1, Carisi (37-73); 2. Wigan (38-71); 3, Futham (37-71).

Division Aberdeen 1 Ourdee U 1; Celtic O Rangers 1; Hearts 1 Hibernian 0; Kilmamk 1 Motherwal 0; Reith O Ountmine 1, Leading positions: 1, Rangers (30-71); 2, Celtic (30-63); 3, Dundee Utd (30-63). 800TTISH LEAGUE First Division Airdre 2 Faildrik C; Dundes O St. Johnstn C; Stifting A 4 East Fife 1; St Mirren 3 Morton 1. Leading positions: 1, St Johnstn (28-81); 2, Airdre (28-49); 3, Dundes

BELL'S SCOTTISH LEAGUE Premier

Second Division Berwick 1 Livingston 1; Brecht 2 Clyde 1; Queen Sth 1 Hamilton 0; Strannar 0 Ayr 1. Leading positions; 1, Ayr (29-65); 2, Hamilton (28-66); 3, Livingston (28-61).

Third Division Albion 2 Queens Pk 1; Cowning J Arbroeth 1; E Stirling Q Alca 3; Forjar 6 Montrose 3; Invernese CT 3 Rosa Co 0. Leading positional 1, Invernese CT (29-66): 2, Rosa Co (28-50); Forjar (28-46).

Cricket SA v Australia

Australia win Waugh of nerves

Paul Weaver in Port Elizabeth

USTRALIA won one of the Augreat Test matches here this week, defeating South Africa by two wickets to win the three-match series 2-0. It was South Africa's first series defeat at home since their re-

admission five years ago.

There was an awful second of silence in the Australian dressing room as Healy swung a legside delivery from Cronje over backward square leg for six to win the match lealy's leg stump is no place to bowl but by then all logic had disappeared. Australia, chasing 270 for victory,

resumed on 154 for three on Monday morning. When they reached 258 for 5, with South Africa's test bowlers in gasping retirement and with Mark Waugh on 116, they appeared to have buried their bogy of losing low-scoring matches. The they faltered, almost fatally, losing three wickets in as many overs.

With 12 needed, Waugh's gidde stump was left folling drunkenly by a nip-backer from Kallis, in the next over, with the score on 258, Bevan was seventh out, caught by Cullinan in the slips off Cronje. Then Healy hit a boundary and

off; 268 for 7. With just five runs needed. Warne fell leg before to Kallis, who was threatening to bowl his side to a famous victory. Giller pie came in for what promised tole a nervy few overs, but then Healy put South Africa out of their misery

a condition for getting the peace process back on track. "There cannot be peace if this goes on," he said

Col Rajoub, the head of Mr Arafat's preventive security apparatus, insisted that it was "utter nor

sense" to accuse the Palestinia tremist Islamic Jihad.

Mr Arafat has certainly made no secret of his fury at Mr. Netanyahu's decision to send in the buildozers to start work on the new Jewish settlement of Har Homa in East Jerusalem, designed to pre-empt negotiations on he final status of the city.

But beyond its short-term influence on the peace process, last week's atrocity illustrates Israel's dangerous dependence on Palestin-ian help to keep its own citizens safe. Israeli sources admit freely that since the withdrawal from the Gaza. Strip and parts of the West Bank, the ability of the Shin Bet secret service to gather intelligence and forestall attacks has been badly weakened.

During the long years of Israell rule, the structure of occupation helped maintain control: licences and permits were granted and prison terms shortened in return for Intelligence. But when Col Rajoub took over, one of his first acts was to arrest and then "turn" Israell agents.

The Tel Aviv attack was the first sulcide bomb in a year. Now Israeli officials predict that more may be on the way.

TheGuardian Weekly

The Washington Post Le Monde

Israel sees safety put on the line

ian Black in Tel Aviv

Vol 156, No 13

Week ending March 30, 1997

HEN hundreds of Palestin-lan police formed a human chain and fired in the air on Monday to keep Palestinian stone throwers away from Israeli troops in Hebron, it was their first decisive act in several days to end riots in the West Bank town. In the wake of last Friday's sui-

cide bombing that killed three people in a Tel Aviv café, Israel has accused Yasser Arafat and his security forces - led by Colonel Jibril Rajoub - of encouraging violence against Israel, a charge denied by the Palestinians. The bombing, claimed by the

hardline Hamas movement, has revealed the fragile state of co-operation between the Israeli and Palestinian security organisations.

The Israeli prime minister Binyamin Netanyahu, said a new Palestinian approach to violence was

Mr Arafat and his officials deny giving the go-ahead to Hamas, which opposed the Oslo peace talks. to renew the attacks that killed 60 Israelis last year and did so much to bring Mr Netanyahu's rightwing Likud government to power.

Authority of showing a "green light" to the bombers. Yet no one denies that on the night of March 9, Mr Arafat met Hamas leaders in Gaza and later contacted the more ex-

THE independent film The English Patient took the lion's share of the Oscars on Monday, walking away with nine Academy Awards, including best picture and best director, writes Michael Miller.

In the acting categories, however, the second world war romance set in the Sahara had to make do with best supporting actress for Juliette Binoche Best actor went to Geoffrey

Sleaze row dominates British election

Guardian Reporters

leadership failed to knock sleaze off the British election agenda after the Guardian published aix pages of detailed evidence last week showing that Conservative MPs received much larger sums of money than previously thought in the "cash-for-ques-tions" scandal.

It also revealed that Tim Smith MP, a former Northern Ireland minlater, had confessed to receiving undeclared cash payments from Mohamed Al Fayed before he was made a minister, and that he resigned only after the Guardian exposed him in October 1994, despite John Major knowing of the allegations against him.

There were furious exchanges and allegations in the Commons last week that the Prime Minister had prorogued Parliament for the has been investigating MPs alleged longest period since 1918 simply to wrongdoings, will mark the final longest period since indings in the judgment on whether the disgraded current cash-for-questions investi-gation emerging. The report by Sir Gordon Downey, the barliamentary

ment is in recess.

Smith, one of the Tory MPs at the heart of the scandal, was made a government minister despite having confessed to his chief whip that he had taken between £18,000 and £25,000 in undeclared cash payments from Mr Al Fayed, the owner of Harrods store.

He was also allowed to remain as Northern Ireland minister after Mr Major had been told that he had confessed to taking £25,000 in cash while asking questions on behalf of Mr Al Fayed in Parliament.

His confession to Sir Gordon's ingulry is one of several facts about MPs seeking re-election that the Guardian revealed last week and that would otherwise have remained locked up in a safe until well

after polling day on May 1.

The report by Sir Gordon, who former minister, Nell Hamilton, took tens of thousands of pounds

English Patient storms Oscars | honours for veteran producer sent Zaentz at the 69th annual

Rush for his portrayal of Australian planist David Heligott in Shine) while Frances

McDormand took best actress

for her portrayal of a pregnant

police chief in Fargo.

"What am I doing here?" Ma
McDormand said in accepting
her Oscar. "Especially considering the extraordinary

group of women with whom I

It was a night of double

An interim report, published last week, exonerated 15 MPs who did not declare political campaign dona-

tions from Mr Greer. Sir Gordon's inquiry was ordered by Mr Major after the last-minute withdrawal by Mr Hamilton and Mr Greer from their libel case against the Guardian last year.

Mr Major said last week he had no knowledge of the timing of the report, although last October he said on television: "It is my wish, my hope and my expectation that this will be cleared up well this side of a general election. This is what natural justice demands."

Transcripts of evidence taken in the past two months show that Mr Smith admitted taking the money in cash without any invoices or re-celpts and without declaring the payments specifically for tax.

Mr Major, who was told of the allowed him to remain a minister in one of the Government's most sensitive jobs, despite confirmation on Zairs goes down October 17 that Mr Smith had taken commissioner for standards, was as part of a campaign against his due to be completed this week but the due to be completed to be completed the due to be comp the money. Mr Major denied that he

awards gala presented by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts

and Sciences, In addition to win-

ning best picture for The English Patient, he was presented with

the Irving G Thalberg sward for his considerable body of work.

An ovation was given to David

Helfsott, who played some of the music from Shine.

Oscar night was also indepen-

dents night, with independent studios taking seven of the eight.

major awards. — Reuter

Guardian published its original

nvestigate Mr Al Fayed for possible blackmail charges, he did not refer Mr Smith either to the DPP or Par

lament's privileges committee. After publication, Mr Major dis nissed the Guardian's report as "total and complete junk".

Mr Smith is standing for re lection in Beaconsfield, where he defending a majority of nearly 24,000. His constituency associa tion gave him its unanimous back ing when it met on Friday las

UK politics, page 9

Australia repeals euthanasia law

with Mobutu

Conservation,

Burmese-style

Yeltsin bows to Nato's command

> De Kooning's artistic vision

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PENNED RIPARIAN

RET SEE PET Sri Lanka 170 and 205. © Guardian Publications Ltd., 1997. Published by Guardian Publications Ltd., 164 Deansgate, Manchester, M60 2RR, and printed by WCP Commercial Printing, Leek.

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THE Government's new pen-sions scheme is said to draw its inspiration from Chile where, according to the Adam Smith Institute, "it has brought enormous dividends". In fact, privatisation of pensions is getting into problems everywhere in the world.

According to a report on privatisation by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. there is little evidence that promises have been delivered. In Chile it has resulted in only 52 per cent of the workforce being covered for benefits. And many of these "will end up with acquired benefits less than the guaranteed minimum".

High marketing costs were "making the commissions more expensive than they need to be", the transitional costs had been very heavy, and there was no clear evidence of any boost to savings quite apart from the poverty caused.

The UN agency, which is disposed towards privatisation, calls for a mixed system of pay-as-you-go and individual schemes, with flatrate and earnings-related components for everyone being provided by the state and jointly providing 30 to 40 per cent of average earnings.

This happened to be the modest objectives of the British all-party approach in the mid-1970s, permitting substantial private topping-up of pensions. Just when international authorities are abandoning the pretence that state schemes of a minimally adequate kind are neither sustainable nor desirable, it is ironic that the Government is adopting a proposal which will impoverish mil-lions of future pensioners.

Peter Townsend. Emeritus Professor of Social Policy, University of Bristol, Bristol

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from the English-speaking "West-ern" world, and because of these biases fails to understand this work and why this might be of relevance to the women of Bamako for whom TONY LYNES (Pensions plan with holes in it, March 16) is

certainly breaching the Trades De-

scriptions Act when he extols the

'security" of the state pension

scheme. In fact, the system has

been a fraud ever since Lloyd

George set it up. The average mar-

ried man today gets a return of

under 2 per cent on what he pays

into the state scheme, a single per-

iverage earnings a negative return.

It is not even as secure as keeping

Like chain-letters, the state pen-

sion system cannot last indefinitely.

Peter Lilley is due at least some

credit for squaring up to the problem.

It is not mis-selling by the private

sector that future generations have to

fear. Their £9 plus 5 per cent will be

going into something nearer to a tax-

free building society account than the

complicated pensions products of

today - something so straightfor-

No, the real threat of mis-selling

comes from entrusting our future

pension provision to whichever band of politicians happens to be in

power when we retire.

(Dr) Eamonn Butler,

Adam Smith Institute, London

Flexible minds

OBERT LACVILLE'S Letter

from Bamako (February 16)

was as laced with "ethnocentric

prejudice" as the thesis title of the

US student he ridicules. He openly

displays his prejudices toward femi-

for better aid

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ward it does not have to be "sold".

your money under the bed.

son roughly zero, and those above

The term "gender analysis" h not superseded "women in develop ment" for trendiness, but because s acknowledged that the targeting of women in development projects may be just as detrimental as the previously male-centred approach often proved. Yes, women's hard work is due to poverty, but so often interventions designed to help them have had unforeseen and unhelpful effects due to ignorance on the part of those intervening. Gender (as much as class, race or age) analyses are tools to help avoid this.

The sort of assumptions that Lacville makes, eg, that childcare and vegetable gardening are "sparetime activities" (rather than an essential, culturally defined social service, and a way of providing cheap, nutritious food) betray his own cultural and gender biases. They are typical of the attitudes of entrenched, defensive development workers who consider that relatively new disciplines that look at equity and equality have

nothing to teach them. He may feel smug about his nancial support of women in the area, but surely he must realise that this is a drop in the ocean compared with the support that is needed While on arrival the US doctoral student may have made some naive assumptions and was ill-equipped to question Malian women, the sort of work she will carry out may eventually help to stimulate the sort of rural credit schemes or artisanal

employment he supports. Mali and the world in general surely need more people who remain flexible in their attitudes to new ideas rather than those who judge people on their colour and gender, and the time of day they arrive. or social science academics

Dawn Robinson, Chetumal, Quintana Roo, Mexico

The Guardian Odd ruling on Weekly police damages

A LAN TRAVIS'S article (Ceiling A placed on police damages. March 2), suggests some very strange principles behind the Court of Appeal guidelines. If, for example, the awards are "not to punish the police officer", why should there be a higher award for abuse from a superintendent? And if the award is to compensate the victim why should he be paid according to the rank of who punched his

Further, if the award is to compensate the victim, then £500 for the first hour of illegal detention with a reducing rate thereafter is ridiculous. If I were held for one hour, then released, hopefully unabused little damage is done. But if I were held for, say, 48 hours, I would be unable to attend to my business or my family and may also suffer social stigma, therefore the compensation should increase per hour as the ille-

gal detention continues. "Compensation is not to punish the police officer". Why not? Many people in responsible positions are held directly liable for their behavlour and many carry liability insurance. Even motorists have to do so. Police officers might reasonably be required to take out personal liability insurance, be subject to nolaims bonuses with surcharges for high risk groups and pay the premiums from their own pockets. Claims against them would be scrutinised insurance adjusters. No expenive commissions of inquiry would be necessary and the public purse rould be greatly relieved.

Finally, why does Sir Paul Condon attempt to halt the growth in civil cases brought by victims of police misconduct", when it is the misconduct he should be addressing. Perhaps the problem starts high up?

St John's Antigua, West Indics

Wool pulled over our eves

WE NOW have the technology not only to clone humans from hose alive, but also from those who have died from cells removed and grown in culture or frozen. Tens of thousands of such cell banks exist worldwide. Dolly was cloned from frozen cells which, in theory, could have been preserved for many years before use - long after the death of the donor. It is quite wrong that we were only informed of this latest step seven months after creation of the clones. The time to discuss these matters is before work begins. This project has been dominated by

obsessive secrecy. What other disturbing steps have already been taken, that we will not be told about until it is far too late? What about the sheep which are pregnant right now? What strange creations are they carrying "for medical research"?

What is needed is a Gene Charter: international laws covering not only cloning but also germ warfare with smart viruses, scorplon poison genes added to cabbages and gene screening for insurance. We urgently need gene technology to fight disease and feed the world, but we need to ask what kind of world we are creating now we have the ability to alter the very basis of life itself. (Dr) Patrick Dixon,

Director, Global Change Ltd. London

Don't boost the pianist

AS Andrew Scott (On a sliding scale, March 2) attended any of David Helfgott's concerts? As a professional critic, I first reviewed him in 1986, then again in 1988, both times in Adelaide, South Australia. My first response was sympathy for the man and tolerance for his behaviour and his wild playing. My second was disgust on all counts.

I heard him again last October but chose not to review. Just as well. The "great goofy grin" is not love able to anyone who cares about music. I left at the interval.

Scott is right to compare Helfgott ploited the public passion for novelty. The difference is that Kennedy continued to play superbly in his Pearly King suit, whereas Helfgott's playing is just awful in its disregard for anything but the notes.

Scott is wrong to claim that both Kennedy and Helfgott have taken "classical music to a new audience" Kennedy brought a new audience to Kennedy, Helfgott to Helfgott. Three weeks after Helfgott played to full houses in the Adelaide Town Hall, Leslie Howard drew no more than 300 people to a superb recital of very similar repertoire. Elizabeth Silsbury, Adelaide, South Australia

Briefly

AN anyone remember why the US insists on pursuing its ecoto Albania nomic embargo against Cuba? Could it be that it just cannot abide the fact that Cuba insists that ite sovereignty be respected and is pre-

pared to defend the interests of its people? Or is it merely "personal" after 37 years? I suggest that we coin a new word o capture the spirit of US governments since 1959; "Antifidelantics" infantile, irrational persecution of

ment of the populations of both. Charlottesville, Virginia, USA

one nation by another to the detri-

OME on, Adrian Searle! Paula Rego's pictures in the Tate iverpool Retrospective "illustrate the sexuality of children" (Animal magic, February 23)? It is not the natural sexuality of children that leads to sexual contact between children and animals. It is damaged adults who force this contact to get relief from their own unresolved istories of sexual victimisation.

I was a child victim of bestiality and am a psychiatric social worker with 19 years of experience in the field of child abuse. It is of paramount importance that the reality be portrayed accurately, even in art reviews. Otherwise, we have no hope of stopping the sexual victimisation of children. Georgina Cavendish,

Olympia, Washington, USA

T IS reassuring to read that the Beatles didn't smoke a joint in the Buckingham Palace toilets while re ceiving the OBE (Yesterday seems so far away, March 23). Jolly good joke, though

When Mick Jagger gets his big K for services to humanity, doubtless he'll let it be known he never smoked nuffink and was always a regular gent with his lady friends. Alexis Korner told a different story. as did John Lennon and Peter Tosh.

Tugun, Queensland, Australia

B SE, E. coli, salmonella, cancers, heart disease, filth, crosscontamination, etc, etc (Britain's Surely the real question to ask is not which reports have been suppressed, but why do many otherwise responsible parents continue o put their children at risk by feedng them any product of an abattoir? Or Philip Sleigh, Christow, Exeter

WOOLLACOTT (March 9) referred to the "Lepenisation" of French politics. Surely a more appropriate word Les West. Karrinyup, Western Australia

The Guardian

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EU plans to send troops

John Palmer in Brussels

GUARDIAN WEEKLY Merch 30 1997

A COALITION of European!

Munion countries, led by Italy, is ready to dispatch 3,000 troops and police to protect a huge international umanitarian mission to Albania.

But the Albanian president, Sali Berisha, said on Tuesday he could not guarantee the safety of humani-

After the Albanian government warned that food reserves could run out within days, EU foreign ministers meeting in Brussels gave cautious blessing to such a mission if it proved necessary to "create a secure environment for the safe provision of international The move came as Italy decided to

turn away boats bringing a flood of Albanians to its ports amid mounting evidence that those who have set out to reach Italy in recent days are not genuine refugees from armed unres but illegal immigrants looking for a better life. On Monday, Italy's prime minister, Romano Prodi, reached an agreement with his Albanian countemari, Bashkim Fino, on conducting saval patrols in the Adriatic to halt the flow, which has risen to nearly 12,000 since March 13.

Most of the troops and police for the mission will be provided by Italy but there may also be contingents from France, Greece, Spain, Austria, Denmark and the Netherlands.

There is a coalition of the willing ready to provide forces to protect the adgivers," said the Dutch foreign minister, Hans van Mierlo, who chaired Monday's meeting. "France is ready to support such a mission to Albania," the French foreign minister, Hervé de Charette, declared.

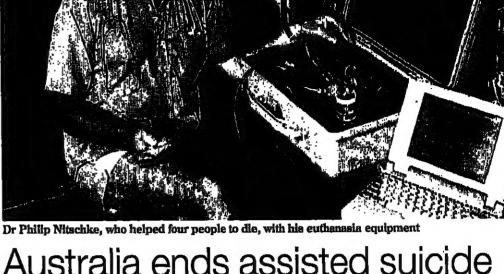
The mandate for the force will be decided only after further consults tion with the authorities in Tirans But EU diplomats said it might be sed to secure the Adriatic port of Durres and the airport in Tirana. I may also be used to help to defend EU and international aid missions and to work with the Albanian army and police to protect food and medical supplies. Italy flew in supplies to Albania on Monday. EU foreign ministers stressed

that the mixed military and police force was not aimed at keeping the peace between the Albanian factions out to support the army and police. This is not a peacekeeping mission. We are talking about a mission to secure the distribution of food and other supplies that are urgently needed by the people of Albania one EU diplomat said.

Britain and Germany, which have peacekeeping troops deployed in the former Yugoslavia, said they would not be taking part, "No one is talking longer about military intervention in the Albanian political situation," the British foreign secretary, Malcolm Rifkind, said. "There may be a need for a force to protect ald organisations, although the International Red Cross has said it does not

want military protection." Other EU foreign ministers spoke of the force being planned as an example of the "a coalition of the willing" foreseen for other European security missions in future.

The European Commission, which will co-ordinate aid the dispatch and distribution of humanitarian aid. has could be found. already positioned supplies of food, and medicine in Italy and Bosnia.



Australia ends assisted suicide

Christopher Zinn in Sydney

HE Australian parliament has overturned the world's first and only euthanasia law, nine months after the Northern Territory introduced it to let the terminally ill commit assisted suicide.

Under the legislation, four people had been helped to their deaths using a computer programme that delivered a lethal injection 30 seconds after they affirmed their desire to die by typing on a keyboard. Philip Nitschke, a doctor based in

Darwin who helped all four die, burned a copy of the new bill outside Parliament House in Canberra

on Monday after the senate voted 38-33 to override the Northern Territory's Rights of the Terminally III

A campaigner for euthanasia, Dr Nitschke accused parliament of be-traying the terminally ill, particularly two people preparing to die. They had completed the strict legal requirements to win the right to assisted suicide. An amendment exempt them from Monday's deci-

Dr Nitschke predicted a battle t restore euthanasia to the statute books. He said the legislation had been shown to be viable. "It didn't spell the end of the world; the sky

didn't collapse; we got workable legislation. Opponents of this progressive change can never again say that this law doesn't work. The world will never be the same again.

The bill must be signed by the governor-general, William Deane, to become law. Dr Nitschke said two people would write to Mr Deane oleading for him to delay his signature so they can kill themselves legally. "They would ask for there to be some delay, perhaps for a week or two," he said. Robert Marr, from the Coalition

or Voluntary Euthanasia, said polls showed three-quarters of Australians supported the Northern Terri-

tory's law. He predicted the medica profession would ignore its repeal.

"I know euthanasia goes on every day in our hospitals for compassion ate reasons. I believe what the euthanasia debate was about was giving patients a right to legally request and receive medical assistance to end their suffering, and patients today want that right."

Euthanasia had hever before had any legal footing anywhere in the world. In the United States, a federal court blocked a voluntary euthanasia law from taking effect in Oregon, de spite Its approval in a 1995 referen-dum. Similar measures were defeated in Washington state in 1991 and a year later in California. Dutch doctors may perform mercy killings within strict legal guidelines, but eu-thanasia is technically illegal.

Last November, Canberra's house of representatives voted by an 85-35 majority to back Liberal backbencher Kevin Andrews's bill, demanding that parliament use its powers to overturn the Northern Territory's law. Although legal, Mr Andrews's bill broke convention by intervening in the territory's affairs. The move would not have been possible if any of the six other autonomous Australian states had passed the legislation.

Among those backing the bill was the prime minister, John Howard. He told parliament in December: There have got to be some absolutes in life, and respect for human life is one of those."

The legislation to allow euthana sia was enacted in the Northern Territory last July. It was proposed mother had died in pain after a long illness.

Terminally ill people needed the support of three doctors, including psychiatrist, before they could gain permission to die. People travelled to the territory to take advan-

Sect children chose not to die

Anne Mcliroy in Ottawa and Paul Webster in Paris

HREE teenagers whose parents and three other members of the

Solar Temple death cult committee suicide at the weekend had been given the choice of living or dying. Quebec police said on Monday. Police found the charred bodies

of the three women and two men on Saturday last week in a house owned by a member of the Solar Temple, an international sect that believes death by ritualised suicide leads to rebirth in a place called The house was owned by two of

wife, Chantale Goupillot, both aged for the provincial police force, said:

John Aglionby in Jakarta

HE Pope last week added his

voice to the growing pressure on President Suharto of

indonesia to find a prompt and

Internationally acceptable

Timor's sovereignty.

As he installed a second

lution to the problem of East

Roman Catholic bishop in the

20,000 people that he hoped "a

broad and truly just" solution

The United Nations has re-

fused to recognise Indonesia's

territory, he told a crowd of

out on a bed with another couple in the form of a cross.

As firefighters fought the blaze last weekend, the three teenage children of Queze and Goupillot emerged dazed and shaky from a nearby shed. They appeared heavily drugged and asked anxiously abou their parents' fate.
Police said the children, a 14-year

old girl and two boys aged 13 and 16 had told them that their parents had asked them whether they wanted to join the group suicide, which cult members believed was a "departure" to another world. The children had chosen "to take refuge outside the the victims, Didier Queze and his house", Mathias Tellier, a spokesman

Pope speaks up on East Timor sovereignty.

onexation of East Timor in

The Pope's comments con-

trasted with the low-key congratulations he sent to the Catholic

Bishop of Dili, Carlos Belo, last

year when he was jointly made

Nobel peace laureate with the East Timorese independence

fighter Jose Ramos Horta.

The Pope's newly appointed

Suharto has been silencing his

critics and curtailing democracy

special envoy to the territory

Jamsheed Marker, is due in

East Timor on Saturday. In Indonesia, President

"The children took sleeping pills, blessen their pain or sadness over The three others who died were

Suzanne Druau, Goupillot's 63-yearold mother: Bruno Klaus, aged 49; and Pauline Rioux, aged 54.
In France and Switzerland, police continued a surveillance operation on known Solar Temple members

on Monday. The deaths brought the number of suicides among cult members to 74. In October 1994, 48 people killed:

emselves in Switzerland and five people were found dead north of iontreal, and in December 1995 another 16 were found dead in a for-

in the run-up to the general elec-

• St Michael will soon be busy.

The archangel, represented in early Christian art as the

guardian of paradise, has given

his name to the computer sys-tem defending the Vatican's new

Website, due to start on Easter

Sunday, Some 1,200 documents

in six languages will be available at http://www.vatican.va

The site is expected to be a

magnet for hackers, and St Michael will have his work cut

out protecting it from viruses and

other evil spirits of cyberspace.

tion on May 29.

on Buddhists BURMESE security forces are ar-resting Buddhist monks in Ran-

Crackdown

goon to contain a wave of attacks on mosques and Muslim property, reports Nick Cumming-Bruce in

Monks kept up scattered anti-Muslim demonstrations in Rangoon on Monday. Diplomate say there have been up to 10 incidents since the trouble started on Friday last

Security forces, responding to weekend attacks that saw monks, sometimes joined by laymen, ston mosques and other property. have arrested more than 100 monks, unconfirmed reports say.

By some accounts; troops are taking detained monks to Rangoon race course, used in the past as a security forces for questioning.

A curfew is in force in the northern city of Mandalay, where the violence started last week after the rape of a Buddhist woman by a Muslim man. Up to eight other cities are said to have introduced curlews.

Burma's military rulers are "in a real dilemma", a diplomat in Ran-goon said. The junta does not wish to crack down too hard on the Buddhist clergy, whom it has tried to co-out to reinforce its own fragile legitimacy. At the same time, it needs to be seen to be protecting Muslims.

Save the rhine, page 5

butt. The soldiers punched and kicked him for about 30 minutes

until he passed out. Then they killed

We had been smuggled into the

Tenasserim Division area by mem-

bers of the Karen National Libera-

tion Army, who are resisting the

Slore slaughter. An isolated Asian

frontier-land, cut through with

verdant river valleys and wrapped in

dense jungle, the Tenasserim al-

ready has wildlife sanctuaries estab-

lished by indigenous groups.

The brutal offensive began in

February, after troops of the newly

formed Coastal Military Command,

led by Brigadier-General Thura Thi-

hathura Sit Maung, had massed at

both ends of the Division. Human

rights monitors, who have inter-

viewed refugees fleeing from the

area and visited the region them-

selves, say more than 2,000 have

him with a bayonet," he said.

HE GATEKEEPER shakes his head in despair at mention of the leopards of President Mobutu Park. No one fed them, he says, and one by one they disappeared, along with the lions and rhinos. Only a few starving monkeys remain, and the plump crocodiles for which meat is unaccountably found.

The park named after President Mobutu Sese Seko was once a flamboyant playground in his honour on the banks of the Zaire river. Visitors were welcomed to its exotic zoo and water theme park. And in the middle of the park sat the headquarters of the only political party once permitted in Zaire.

But, like all else touched by Zaire's ailing autocrat, it has fallen into ruin. Water to the slides dried up. The animals withered away. The road to the zoo is all but impassable.

And he, apparently, wants little to do with them. Zaire's sick ruler of 32 years flew home last week from cancer treatment in France, helpless to stop the advance of Laurent Kabila's rebels across a country which Mobutu has turned into a vast

version of his dysfunctional park. Leon Kengo wa Dondo resigned within days of Mobutu's return. The president had reportedly accepted a parliamentary vote last week that ousted the man he hand-picked as prime minister.

Mobutu, once so feared and adscorned. Yet even though he is near powerless and close to death, his return to Zaire sends a shudder through the population.

Some among the masses of poor such as cobbler Gerard Bolombe who works 18 hours a day on a kinshasa street corner, believe they will never be rid of him, "Mobutu doesn't just go to France and die, he keeps coming back to haunt us. He hangs over our country like a ghost. Even if we bury him in the ground, even if we burn his body and grind it to nothing, we will never escape Mobutu. His gravestone is our destroyed country.'

The rebels occupy about a quar-ter of Zaire. They are still hundreds of miles from Kinshasa, but so great is the air of defeatism in Mobutu's regime they might be pressing at the gates of the capital.

Many of those who have reason to fear the rebels are not waiting. Politicians and businessmen are shuffling their families across the water to Congo. Even some of Mobutu's relatives have fled. Flights to Brussels and Beirut are booked solid with Europeans and Lebanese diamond dealers.

Others, including Kithima Bin Ramazani, general secretary of Mobutu's Popular Revolutionary Movement (MPR) for the 22 years it was the only legal political party, are staying to join in the last scramble for money. "People don't know what they want. Just a few years ago Mobutu was their idol. Then suddenly he was a dictator and should go. It doesn't surprise me. Whoever the next president is, he will be in office one or two years, then they'll all miss Mobutu," he said.

There was a time when Mobutu could call Zaire his own. He named the country and the giant river coursing from its heart. He defined its politics in his own image, and styled himself the Father of the Nation. But Zaire's decline was not the byproduct of a misguided policy, as elsewhere in Africa. It was the deliberate wrecking of a country to satisfy the greed of an élite, and a strategy to undermine any challenge to Mobutu's rule.

His personal fortune runs into bil-lions of dollars. Mobutu owned 11 palaces in Zaire alone - until the rebels started to seize them - and property from Cape Town to Paris.

Supposedly protecting this elite was the greatest illusion of all, Zaire's army. Within days of independence in 1960, the army mutinled. In the ensuing anarchy the country got its first taste of the army on a rampage. Soldiers arrested their Belgian officers, and white colonists fled in their thousands.

The new government tried to

made financial and military sense.

He blamed Australia and New

Zealand for refusing to supply the

PNG defence force with helicopter

gunships and other military hard-

Bougainville rebels. -- Reuter

minister resign.



An ailing President Mobutu makes his first public appearance in Kinshasa for months. He flew home from France to meet the South African deputy president, Thabo Mbeki

private. Now that time seems a relaive golden age.

. To most people today the army is an occasional instrument of terror. More often it is an organised crime syndicate. Its senior officers made vast sums from weapons deals and running protection rackets for diamond dealers and foreign businessmen, or their own snuggling operations.

Ordinary soldiers were given a uniform and a gun and told to make a living as best they could. Robbery was the obvious method. The soldiers say they have little choice. Even their pathetic wages of about \$3 a month are paid sporadically.

calm the revolt by promoting every The army was never prepared for soldier. For a while it was the only war. Mobutu saw little threat from independence.

irmy in the world without a single | outside his borders. If one looned the French. Americans or Belgians would always be at hand to stave it off. But Mobutu met his match with Zaire's tiny neighbour, Rwanda. After the Tutsi rebels won the war in 1994 and put an end to genocide, Mobutu sided with the Hutu extremists. He allowed them to camp on his soil, to continue to persecute Tutsis, and to plot to reinvade Rwanda. But this time he had misjudged his opponent.

Rwanda's army is part of a new breed of African military, with relatively disciplined troops, trained to fight, with a cause to fight for. underpinned by a revolutionary philosophy contemptuous of the

HE oil giant Shell said 127 of its workers in Nigeria were being held captive after an attack on five oil pumping stations by protesters involved in a local political dispute.

C ANADIAN immigration officials have detained two Saudi Arabians in connection with the bombing in Dhabran, Saudi Arabia, last summer that killed 19 American airmen and injured 500 others.

VICE-PRESIDENT Al Gore, on a visit to Beiling, witnessed a signing ceremony in which Boeing clinched a \$685 nillion order from Air China for five jets, and General Motors a pact with Shanghai Automobile Industries that will spur some \$1.5 billion in US exports of achinery in the next five years.

TAMIL separatists attacked a convoy of military cargo ships off Sri Lanka's coast on Monday, sparking a battle in which at least 80 guerrillasand one sailor died, according to army officials.

helping her lover kidnapa 12-year-old girl more than seven years ago.

A T LEAST 10 million lives will be saved over the next 10 years by close supervision of TB patients to ensure that they regu larly take the drugs given to them for six months, predicts the World Health Organisation. Washington Post, page 10

PRESIDENT Clinton has nominated the acting CIA director, George Tenet, to be the permanent chief of the spy agency, replacing the previous nomince, Anthony Lake, who withdrew his nomination.

THE US Senate overwhelm-ingly approved a delicately balanced compromise to continue President Clinton's in fighting illegal drugs while criticising its performance and setting goals for progress.

HE 11-year investigation of into the assassination of King Carl XVI Gustaf.

The Week

know what will happen to us."

BELGIAN police arrested a

certification of Mexico as an ally

Sweden's prime minister Olof Palme is to be reopened after that be had been responsible. His original target had been

New York, aged 92. Oblituary, page 2

Save the rhino, but kill the people Rangoon wants a reserve.

So do conservationists. Shame about the

GUARDIAN WEEKLY March 30 1997

villagers. Adrian Levy and Cathy Scott-Clark in Burma and **David Harrison** report

E FOUND them deep in the Burmese jungle, east of the Tenasserim river. About 2,000 of them, hungry, exhausted and fearing for their lives. They have no money, no change of clothes, and they eat what food they find. They sleep under palm leaves propped teepee-style against the trees. A sickly child is crying. An old woman sobs endlessly. Saw Lyi, aged 56, holds out his hands: "We do not know what to do. We do not

Saw Lyi knows he will not be going home. He and thousands of the Karen ethnic group, a gentle, cultured and religious people, have been driven out of their homes by the Burmese army. He also knows that in a strange way he is lucky, because he made it to the jungle, starving and homeless but alive.

Hundreds of people, including Say's son, a father of six, have been murdered in the two months since the army launched its offensive to crush the Karen, according to human rights groups, which base their evidence on independent research, including hundreds of eyewitness accounts. Tens of thousands have been forced to work, unpaid and unfed, building roads and railways, and 30,000 have fled into the jungle or across the border to Thailand.

Why? Because the Burmese army is razing entire Karen villages. killing, raping, enslaving, to make way for the biggest nature reserve of its kind in the world. Dwarfing the Masai Mara and the Serengeti in East Africa, it is home to rare flora and fauna, tigers, elephants and the Sumatran rhinoceros. It will attract millions of tourists. Most inportantly, it will be a sign to the world that Burma, shunned because of its appalling human rights record, cares about endangered wildlife and he environment.

All the Rangoon governmen needed was a few major international conservation organisations to turn a blind eye to atrocities committed against, an irksome ethnic minority. It got them from the top drawer of wildlife protection: the New York-based Wildlife Conservation Society and the Smithsonian Institution in Washington.

It also claimed to have "an ope channel of communication" with the Worldwide Fund for Nature Interna Myint, adviser to the forestry minis-



The junta running Burma was

thrilled - as we discovered when, after our dispiriting trek into the jungle, we made for Rangoon to see if a minister would talk about the project and the role of those conservation giants. The two-storey forestry ministry squats at the end of a long tree-lined road in the Burmese capital. It is part of a complex of ministries run by the State Law and Order Restoration Council (Slore) and a stone's throw from the home of Burma's most famous dissident, Aung San Suu Kyi, who is under virtual house arrest.

Security is tight, more so since a bomb exploded in Rangoon three months ago. The ministry was surrounded by barbed wire and bougainvillaea. A dozen soldiers. bayonets glinting in the sun, stopped us at the first roadblock. We had dressed in khaki and boots to add plausibility to our guise as environmental researchers from a British university, but we had no appointment, no letter of introduction.

The soldiers were suspicious but sent us on to the next roadblock to put our case to the military intelligence officers, sinister figures in pale blue uniforms and reflector sunglasses. But they seemed to buy our story and we were ushered into a spartan office, where two senior ministry figures received us with a mixture of scepticism and delight that respectable British scientists One introduced himself as Ye

tional, whose patron is Prince | ter. Eager to impress, he boasted of | are the first non-governmenta groups to have worked with the Slore's plans to establish a "unique" million-hectare "biosphere", the Slore since the Rangoon massacres Myinmoletkat Nature Reserve, in of 1988, when 3,000 demonstrators were killed by police and troops durthe Karen area, one of the semiing riots that led to the ousling of independent regions set up just before Britain pulled out of Burma in President Sein Lwin. Later that day, we talked to other 1948. "We hope the reserve will win

This contempt for human life was

launch ceremony for the Myin-

that the welfare of local inhabitants

He told his story, typical of the

officials. Aung Than, director of forestry for the Tenasserim Diviworld heritage status," he enthused. The reserve would also encomsion, spoke of the ministry's "open pass a section of a gas pipeline being constructed by Total and channel of communication with the WWF". He said the WWF had dis-Unocal, the French and American cussed the new nature reserves oil companies, which signed deals with the Slore, encouraged Burma with the Burmese to pump gas from to become a member of the Conventhe Andaman Sea in the west to Thailand in the east. Human rights tion on International Trade of Endangered Species, and made an groups say forced labour is being exploratory mission" to Burma.

used on the project.
Ye Myint told us of another "ex-When we asked if we could visit citing" project, the Lanbi Island Marine National Park, off the souththe new sites to conduct an audit of the rare and endangered species, we were told: "I'm afraid that will not be ern Burmese coast. Coral islands possible at the moment. You must would be transformed into an "ecobe aware we have problems in this tourism venture" in the first stage of a grand plan to open the entire 200area. There is a large security operamile Mergui archipelago to mass tion going on. Mopping up must fintourism and scientific study. ish before anything else can begin." Mopping up. That chilling phrase

IS COLLEAGUE Aung Din, appears frequently in Burma's statea senior policy adviser, de-scribed how international controlled press. It refers to the forced removal of "troublesome eleenvironmentalists were lending the ments". That includes members of the Karen ethnic minority, who ob-Slore their expertise and reputaject to their homes being torched tions. The Wildlife Conservation Soand their families killed or forced to ciety (WCS) and the Smithsonian flee to the jungle. Institution were helping to run both projects, he said. not evident last September at the He showed us a programme from

a WWF conference in Rangoon last month. Delegates at the Asian Elephants Specialist Group's sevenday conference included WWF representatives and the curator of Chester Zoo, WWF-UK, the organisation's British section, contributed £2,000 towards the cost.

As we left, Dr Alan Rabinowitz, a senior scientist from the WCS, arrived to meet the same officials. We were told Dr Rabinowitz had es-tablished a management committee for the Land Island project and, along with other scientists from the Smithsonian, was also running training programmes, and conducting wildlife surveys. Dr. Rabinowitz, was there to update officials and finalise plans for an expedition to upper Burma last week, part of a worldwide research and conservation programme that has taken the New York-based WCS to 52 countries.

The WCS and the Smithsonian been killed, 30,000 have been evicted from their homes and as many forced to work for the Slore in he past 18 months. In a village south of the Total pipeline, Mi Aye, aged 34, a mother seven, told how women were raped by soldiers guarding forced labour projects: "They raped many women, but Mi Thein, one of the

girls, was raped so many times she lied. She was just 15 years old." As well as gathering scores of irst-hand accounts, we were shown orders issued by the Tatmadaw to village leaders, commandeering men and women for work. One stated: "If you do not come this time

you will be attacked with artillery."

NE NGO report said: "Several thousand villagers are being used every day as forced labour. Children as young as 12, people over 60 and women still breast-feeding are forced to haul dirt, build embankments and break

Stories are emerging of killings and disappearances on Lambi and other islands in the Mergui archipelago. An elder from a village near Mergui said: "We received reports of 140 deaths between October and December, On Lanbi Island, we were told that many had died." Western diplomats in Rangoon and human rights organisations are investigating the reports.

While inquiries into the killings and disappearances continue, the Burmese government is selling the archipelago as a "re-emerging lost island paradise" - and the conservation groups are winning the battle with their conscience.

Josh Ginsberg, science director at the Wildlife Conservation Society in New York, said: "We do not sanction forced relocation, torture or killings. But we have no control over the government.

A spokesman for the Smithsonian Institution said: "We are there to do may disagree with a regime but it is not our place to challenge it

would be paramount. Not only Robin Pellew, director of WWFwould rare species be protected but UK, said WWF had done an ele-phant survey in Burma in 1992, a wildlife survey last year and planned to do a "quick and dirty" tiger survey in the future. It had disthe lives of the rural poor would be Three months later, soldiers of the Tatmadaw, the Slorc's military wing, arrived at Saw Lyi's paddy fields at his village north of Mergul. The 56-year-old grandfather was marched in a makeshift football field with the other villagers and cussed the Lanbi nature reserve with Burmese officials, but had decided not to get involved. The WWF currently had no projects in Burma and no formal relationship with the told to leave within 24 hours or be

Burmese authorities.
Sometimes we have to deal with fate of thousands, at his jungle hide out, surrounded by his dead son's children and widow and other despairing relatives. "I was tied to a bamboo post with Saw Kri, my son, and hit twice in the face with a rifle sometimes we have to deal with repulsive regimes," he said. "We have to weigh up whether the conservation benefit is worth the risk of being seen, directly or indirectly, to be supporting those regimes."

The Observer

PNG crisis still simmers Michael Perry in Port Moreaby The PNG crisis began last week when the army chief, Brigadier-

APUA New Guinea's prime minister Sir Julius Chan survived a parliamentary motion calling on him to stand aside on Tuesday, but army-backed protesters kent up the pressure over the mercenary fiasco. After a week of setbacks for Sir

Julius, parliament voted 58 to 39 against a motion which urged Chan and two close aides to step down while an inquiry was held into the contract for mercenaries to put down an island uprising.

Sir Julius himself took the floor only once in a rowdy five-hour debate, saying he had hired almost 70 African mercenaries to prevent more PNG soldiers dying on the island of Bougainville.

"Sometimes you have to make decisions in the best interests of the security of the nation and we made this decision and will not compromise that decision." Sir Julius said. "I had to put the lives of our soldiers: on Bougainville first."

UN unveils plans for reform

Mark Tran in New York

General Jerry Singirok, demanded THE overhaul of the worki's most that the mercenary contract be terexclusive diplomatic club began deputy prime minister, and defence of the United Nations general assembly, unveiled a plan to enlarge Gen Singirok was promptly the Security Council.

sacked but remains in control of the Mr Rizali, Malaysia's ambassador to the UN, set an ambitious army. His sacking led to violent street protests which saw former timetable for council reform, hoping to wrap up the matter by this time colonial power Australia put troops on standby to evacuate around

10,000 Australian nationals. His proposal calls for the creation Gen Singirok repeated a demand that Sir Julius quit and set a deadof five new permanent members: two industrialised countries, Gerline of Tuesday, but that deadline many and Japan, and one each from apparently passed without any ac-Africa, Asia and Latin America and tion from the army. The defence minister, Mathias the Caribbean. There would also be four new non-permanent members: liape, said the Sandline contract! one each from Africa, Asia, eastern

Europe and Latin America. The present council is composed of five permanent members - the US, Britain, France, Russia and China - and 10 rotating non-permaware it needed to beat the nent members. Only the permanent five enjoy the power of veto.

The new permanent members, under the plan, will not have the power of veto. Mr Rizali also proposes that the current permanent minated and that Sir Julius, the last week as Ismail Rizali, president members limit their velo to votes Chapter VII of the UN Charter, a move that Britain and its fellow permanent members are certain to

Sir John Weston, Britain's ambassador to the UN, warmly welcomed the broad aim of the proposal.

While there is agreement over adding the two losers of the second world war to the council, both Germany and Japan are certain to insist that they enjoy veto power and not be relegated to second-class status.

The sparks are sure to fly among developing countries as to who should attain permanent member status. Egypt, Nigeria and South Africa will fight to represent Africa. India, Pakistan and Indonesia are the obvious candidates from Asia, while Brazil and Argentina will vie for membership.

allegations that Lars Tingstron acquitted of the murder, apparently disclosed on his deathbed

HE first truckload of supple under the United Nations. oil-for-food programme arrived in Iraq, UN officials said

W IIIEM de Kooning con-sidered one of the grentest artists of his time, has died in

Arms, aid and a reordered Europe

HELSINKI SUMMIT Martin Walker

HERE is a sense of ritual to East-West summits, which seems to have survived the cold war. The two leaders invariably arrive amid dire predictions and tough rhetoric from their sides. The United States Congress usually offers some helpful bluster, warning its president against any "reck-less concessions". These days, the Russian Duma contributes its own matching thunder of noises.

The sheer human drama of the summit moment, the great events of geopolitics encapsulated in the encounter of two men, continues to exert a magic that draws thousands of media folk. In turn, this encourages others, from demonstrators to politicians from lesser countries, to take advantage of all that media in concerted pursuit of so concen-

Helsinki was like that, and ouched by a piquant balance as Boris Yeltsin, the recovering heart patient, appeared less of an invalid than did Bill Clinton in his wheelchair. The sight of the president being extracted from Air Force One by a Finnish airlines catering truck on hydraulic stilts looked very odd; industrial chic jostling with memories of the last wheelchair summit, when Franklin Roosevelt met Winston Churchill and Joseph Stalin at Yalta in 1945. For Clinton, the allment is only temporary, the result of an operation to reattach the tendons of the knee he twisted while staying at golfer Greg Norman's home.

The Americans, assuming they would not win Russian approval of their determination to enlarge Nato, brought along some important concessions to try to persuade Yeltsin to push the Start 2 arms control treaty past a reluctant Russian Duma. The Clinton administration had been almost desperately keen to achieve some form of arms control agreement so that it could rebut the critics who said Russian opposition to Nato enlargement would poison the rest of the relationship.

In the event, the US arms control team virtually achieved "the grand slam" - a promise that the Start 2 treaty would be ratified, an agreement on the guidelines of a new Start 3 treaty, as well as a formal and signed agreement on permissi-ble anti-missile defences. If all goes according to plan, nuclear arsenals on both eldes will be slashed to some 2,000 weapons each, one-fifth of their level at the start of this decade. By cold war standards, this

Each side currently deploys about 6,000 warheads under the new Nato-Russian security charter. terms of the Start 1 agreement. A He has resolved to embrace the Start 2 treaty has been signed, which would cut warheads and missiles further to some 3,500 each, but this has yet to be ratified into force by the highly critical Russian Duma. Yeltsin has now said he will push the Duma, and expects it to go along. The real achievement was to move beyond Start 2 to a far more ambitious Start 3 regime, along with a formal settlement of the vexed issue of theatre missile defences. Sometimes known as "Star Wars Lite", these are small and regional

systems originally proposed by President Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative.

The US had offered four para-

meters on the size, speed, range and deployment of these antimissile systems, linked to a promise to remain within the terms of the original 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty. The Russians have long demanded far tougher controls, and their decision to compromise removes an obstacle that has bedevilled US-Russian relations since the days of Reagan and Gorbachev.

Taken altogether, the three deals could, in effect, take strategic arms control off the agenda for a generation, leaving each side with a stable force of some 2,000 nuclear warheads each. That is as far as the US believes it and the Russians can go without bringing the Chinese, British and French into discussion of further reductions.

The Americans also brought along the expected economic sweet-Yeltsin nailed his colours to the freemarket mast by appointing the two best-known economic reformers Anatoly Chubais and Boris Nemissov, to his new government. tion and become a full member of the Group of Seven leading industrial nations, the Americans are not offering much: almost \$1 billion this year in bilateral aid, and lots of export insurance and other credit to encourage private US investment

But this summit also rose above the customary haggling over arms control and subsidies. It began to fulfil the conviction within the Clinton administration that the US and Russia are, for our time, engaged in as historic a rearrangement of the European order as the Treaty of Versailles that ended the first world war, and the process from Yalta in 1945 to the launch of Nato in 1949 that locked us all into the cold war for a generation.
Yeltsin decided that he might

not like it and deemed it "a mistake", but he had no choice other

The three deals could, in effect, take strategic arms control off the agenda for a generation

than to learn to live with the fact of an enlarging Nato. He would no longer seek to block it, only to min-West, to join its institutions — the G7 and the WTO — and to abandon the old option of a sullen and isolationist Russia. The American interpretation of the joint statement Yeltsin signed, accepting that all countries had "the inherent right to choose the means to their own security", meant that he also would not even try to stop the Baltic states from joining. This is a dramatic change, pregnant with extraordinary possibilities.

The essential equation of the cold



Bill Clinton pulls a face after his translation device failed during last

Boston in order to save Berlin. If we are to believe what the Clinton administration is now saying, the es sential equation of the 21st century may be the West's readiness to risk Newcastle to save Novosibirsk, or to hazard Chicago to safeguard the interests of a much enlarged Nato in the Caspian.

Clinton was at great pains during the Helsinki summit to stress that * have never left Russia out. I have specifically said in every speech l nave made about this subject that I do not believe Russia should be excluded from Nato membership," If he means it, and his second term will be long finished before the decision is made in some other presilent's Oval Office, then as a Nato nember a future Russia would qually under Article V of the treaty for the Nato nuclear guarantee.

Assume that an empowered and mboldened China decides to do something about the "unequal treaties" by which Tsarist Russia grabbed large swathes of Mongolia and Central Asia. Or assume that cides to push Iran's ancient claims in the oil-rich Casplan basin. In either case, the core Nato members of the US and western Europe would be faced with interesting

policy decisions. Cardiff or the Caspian? Paris or Petropavlovsk? "This is not serious," was Yeltsin's blunt comment on Clinton's talk of Russia's eventual Nato membership. The Kremlin sees Clinton's vague words as akin to those hollow offers Reagan used to nake of sharing Star Wars technology with the Russians so they would all be safer.

But the Americans, from Clinton to secretary of state Madeleine Albright and national security adviser Sandy Berger, are all stressing that Nato enlargement is not a one repeat is that "this year's first new members will not be the last". In off-the-record conversations.

they are prepared to think aloud about the way this process might unfold after Nato's Madrid summit this July, which will see Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic invited to join. The next step, possibly next year but certainly before the end of Clinton's second term, could see Slovenia, Austria and possibly also Romania joining the alliance. Austria is the interesting precedent, because of its formal status as a neutral, declared after the Soviet army agreed to withdraw from its half of the country in 1954.

With one former neutral sorbed, Nato could then hope to see a third wave as Sweden and Flutand finally consider joining the alliance, in the full knowledge that this is probably the only practical way to bring in the three Baltic (and former Soviet) states of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. The prospect of their joining Nato is acutely painful for Russia, even though the price of some future Islamic coalition de- their membership would doubtless be that they treat their Russianspeaking ethnic minorities more decently than they now do.

That is as far as my American sources are prepared to think aloud. Ask about the big one of Ukraine, and they shrug. Ask about the Bulgarians, let alone the Croats and Serbs, and they shrug again. Ask about Russia, and all anybody will say is to repeat Clinton's line about nobody being excluded.

There are two reasons why Clinton has to say the Russians can join Nato some day. The first is that his failure to say so would signal the degree to which Nato remains an insurance against Russia becoming both strong and aggressive again.

The second is that he must buttress his according that the must buttress sake of Cape Town. his assertion that this is "the new versions of the anti-missile defence | war was whether Americans were | shot deal for this year, but part of a | Nato"; no longer the old military al-

liance of the cold war, but the pan-European security system of the

Clinton actually believes this, in the way that any good salesman be-lieves in the products he has to sell. But the fact is that his administration took up the cause of Nato enargement in the summer of 1994. when Washington seriously feared that Nato was dribbling out its life in Bosnia. Enlargement seemed the only way to reinvigorate the alliance that remains the one institutional guarantee of America's role and leadership in Europe.

This is where Clinton's foreign policy starts running into atrange paradoxes. To maintain Nato, Clin ton has already had to agree to dilute it. To sustain an enlarged Nato, Clinton will probably have to bully the main European allies with all sorts of threats and pressures into speedily widening the European Union to match the enlarging Nato.

"We have an interest in seeing it [EU enlargement] happen as rapidly and as expansively as possible," Albright told a White House briefing just before she flew to Helsinki. In her view, the joint enlargement of Nato and the EU are inextricably linked; as she always says, "The security that Nato pro vides has always been essential to the prosperity the EU promises".
This has all sorts of implications

for the next British government as it grapples with the European ques tion. The old British preference for widening Europe, rather than deepening its institutions, will receive formidable reinforcement from the US. The common agricultural policy will struggle to survive the accession of the Poles and Hungarians to EU membership.

Clinton's European policies nov mean that there is emerging an alternative Anglo-Saxon vision of the

The Americans quoted de Gaulle's phrase about a Europe 'from the Atlantic to the Urals

European future, one that chines precisely with the hopes and the cars of the prospective new members to the east. The price we may yet pay for that will depend on where everyone agrees Europe stops. It was striking in Helsinki last week to hear how often the Americans — including Clinton speaking to Yeltain — used General de Gaulle's old phrase about a Europe "from the Atlantic to the Urals", implying that Russia is on

All of this suggests a curious echo of the book that is currently fashionable among America's for-eign policy establishment, The Clash Of Civilisations by the Harvard professor Sam Huntington with its grimly Orwellian vision of the West facing a superpower China

And there is a curious commo pigment to the grand Clintonian concept of North America, Europe and Russla all cosily settling down together. This is the geostratest club of the white race. How interest

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legislative decks before Parliament rose for the general election, forced the Government to make significant concessions in controversial bills on crime and education,

The Home Secretary, Michael Howard, was forced to climb down over his plans to enforce mandatory sentences on persistent criminals when Liberal Democrat peers, with Labour backing, threatened to wreck his entire Crime (Sentences) Bill.

Had there been more time, Mr Howard could have bulldozed his bill through the House of Lords, in the face of fierce opposition from judges and penal reformers. The compromise means that judges can exercise a discretion to ignore the fixed penalties in cases where they feel they would be unjust.

Complaining that his plans had been emasculated, and that tough minimum sentences were "absolutely essential" to protect the public from persistent burglars and drug dealers, Mr Howard sought to make the best of a bad job by claiming that the Conservatives were now the only party of law and order.

The Education Secretary, Gillian Shephard, was also angered by being forced to sacrifice plans to allow greater selection in schools. This was one of 19 clauses dropped from her Education Bill after talks with Labour, Other elements lost included measures paving the way for a grammar school in every large town, and the expansion of grantmaintained schools.

EDICATED listeners to BBC Radio 4 took some comfort from assurances by its new controller, James Boyle, that there would be "no dumbing down" of the station's quality. The BBC seems hell-bent on shedding its older and middle-class audiences, so listeners had been alarmed by Mr Boyle's plans for a programme-by-programme review of Radio 4's output.

But the new controller, who is 50, said he had "no hare-brained schemes to attract younger listeners and get rid of people like me". He even announced plans to revive the long-running Round Britain Quiz, one of the station's more erudite shows — described as "the nearest radio gets to crossword puzzles" which was axed in 1995.

The corporation's traditional structure, however, came under another attack, this time from the Commons Heritage Select Committee, which urged the abolition of nominated governors, who were described as part-time, well-intentioned amateurs drawn from the great and good". The governors' role is broadly to protect the interests of licencepayers, but the committee argued that this was no way to run a business in the "new, tough, commercial broadcasting environment".

WEARY Archbishop of Canter-bury, Dr George Carey, who is 61, gave a strong hint that he would: be prepared to hand over to some. one else in five years' time, even though he is entitled to remain in office until he is 70.

He has recently returned to work after a six-week sabbatical and, in a

A BOUT of last-minute horse TV interview to be broadcast next month, says the job is "a wearing month, says the job is "a wearing one . . . spiritually and emotionally demanding because you are being

hit from many angles". His six years as spiritual leader of the worldwide Anglican Church have been particularly turbulent, with bitter rows over women, gay and lesbian priests, and rumbles of more trouble ahead over whether a divorced — and possibly remarried - heir to the throne can ever become titular head of the Church.

■ ONDON'S Wormwood Scrubs was the subject of the latest in a series of damning reports by the Chief Inspector of Prisons, Sir David Ramsbottom, who said he was "surprised and horrified" by the conditions he found there.

He said his team had found much of the prison to be inexcusably dirty, and the impoverished regime made it mainly a "warehouse" for its 1,000 inmates, of whom 178 were serving life sentences. Most prisoners were locked up all day. Many work schemes had been demolished, places in education classes were not being filled, and some of the worst conditions were being endured by remand prisoners, many of whom would be found not guilty.

WHAT SHOULD have been good news — a near-record monthly drop of 68,200 in the number of people unemployed - went largely unnoticed, partly because they were lost in allegations of parliamentary sleaze, and partly because few people now take the figures at their face value anyway.

The fall in joblessness takes the UK total to 1,746,300 (6.2 per cent of workforce), the lowest since 1990, But most commentators now refer to the figure as "claimant count unemployment", because the count is not of people without a job but of those claiming benefit. And even the Office for National Statistics (ONS) admits that the figures are being affected by the replacement of Unemployment Benefit by the Job-scekers' Allowance, which is harder to claim. The ONS was also unable to offer an estimate of the unemployment trend, saying ministers had not asked it to produce one. If it wins the election, Labour plans to appoint a minister responsible for job creation with a seat in the Cabinet.





Richard Pryce, who routinely hacked into US military computers, with his parents

Student hacker 'better than KGB'

Christopher Elliott

OLICE spilling from more than half a dozen cars flashed their warrant cards and raced up the stairs to the attic.

After weeks of surveillance, the police had him. They were looking for the lair of a master spy who might be passing United States secrets to an eastern European ring, a man said in US congressional hearings to have done more damage to the Pentagon than the KGB.

They found Richard Pryce, a 16year-old schoolboy with a gift for he double bass; his window into the heart of the American military machine a £750 computer.

"I was reading a bulletin board and the police came up and lifted my hands off the keyboard and cautioned me. I thought 'Oh, shit'," said Richard last week, after he pleaded guilty at a London magistrates court

David Fairhall

and was fined £1,200 for 12 offences | years until the Crown dropped them of gaining unauthorised access to American military computer systems. "Those places were a lot easier to get into than university computers in England," he said. His perception of his crimes -

he hacked into highly secret US mil-

itary computers at least 200 times - never matched the US and British authorities' stern view of then throughout the three years since his arrest on May 12, 1994. His mother, Alison, remembers

returning to their Kingsbury home in north London to discover the drive jammed with police cars, "The whole thing has been so surreal and daft, we never thought it possible it could go on as it had."

It was the beginning of an odyssey into the dark side of cyberspace for the family. Richard faced conspiracy charges for which he dropout subject," said the reformed

els of good practice", the report said,

the armed forces minister. Nicholas

Soames, is opposed to any relax-

ation in the current ban, Labour is

committed to reviewing the position

The Ministry of Defence is under

great pressure to change its policy,

if it wins the general election.

ences were not important,

The report is based on interviews

Richard, who was known to fellow hackers as the "datastream kid", first thought he had been asrested in connection with obtaining free telephone calls to pursue his hacking.

bought to help with Richard's compater studies A level. He spent more and more time on the commer surfing the Internet and accessing the backers' bulletin boards after his double bass was vandalised and ic could no longer practise.

"It was more of a challenge really. oing somewhere I wasn't meant to . Onite a lot of backers can't back. hey just sit around the bulletia boards pretending to hack. I was surprised how easy it was."

Why did he choose computer studies A level? "Er, it was the could have been jailed for up to five | backer. He was given a D grade.

Racism 'rife' in the forces | MPs urge fast compensation

defence ministers misled Parliament on the subject, writes David Fairhall.

the resignation of the armed Soames, after the all-party Commons defence committee published a scathing report saying the way veterans claims had been handled was symptomatic of the defence ministry's "instinctive defensiveness and insularity".

settlement of war penalon clai "We believe the time is ripe for a thorough re-examination of the

with all ranks and an analysis of DISABLED veterans suffering from "Gulf war syndrome" recruitment and staffing. It found many units had no equal opportunities policy and thought racial differshould be given immediate compensation without having to sue the Government, MPs have con-The Ministry of Defence admitcluded after reviewing the way

The MPs urged ex-gratia com war syndrome — not just the

They also appealed for faster

GUARDIAN WEEKLY

UK POLITICS 9

Sleaze dogs last days of Parliament

HE last full day of Parliament ended in acrimony last week after John Major, Tony Blair and Paddy Ashdown clashed in a crowded Commons over the delay in publishing the report into the impact on the election.

With Labour MPs bellowing "sleaze, sleaze", and Tory loyalists shouting "two million" — a reference to Labour fund-raising - the Speaker had to restore order during Prime Minister's Question Time as Mr Blair demanded publication of Sir Gordon Downey's report and Mr Major accused him and Mr Ashdown of a "political stunt".

Backed by the Liberal Demo-crats, the shadow leader of the Commons, Ann Taylor, later raised the stakes by claiming that Mr Major had "mentioned facts which could only have been known to members of the [Standards and Privileges] Committee attending certain meetings".

Mrs Taylor's claim of a leak

privileged information was rejected by Mr Major's staff. "Justice demands that this report

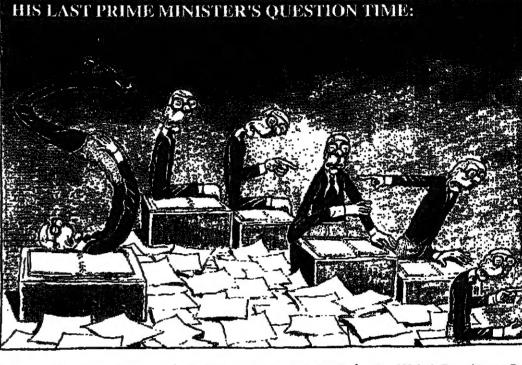
be published. Any members of the public watching that interchange will conclude that you simply don't want to publish because you fear its publication," Mr Blair said across the despatch box, warning that the stain on the Government's character could be removed only by change of government.

Mr Major replied with a sus tained attack on Labour double standards. "The stain, if stain there will be, is on a Labour front bench that have smeared and smeared and smeared again."

The nub of Labour's complaint that on BBC TV last October. Mr Major promised that he did not want Sir Gordon's investigation to be "kicked into the long grass".

When Mr Blair taunted Mr Major with that interview, the Prime Minister insisted: "The fact is that Sir Gordon Downey's report is not finished. It has not yet gone to the committee and when it gets to the committee, that is the start and not the conclusion of the process."

As a complex report it would take time to consider. Those members that may be criticised will obviously



could be done fairly and properly in a few days is improbable in the extreme, and you know that."

But Mr Blair said: "If the objection is time, let the committee sit. If. indeed, it cannot finish its report for genuine reasons of time, so be it . . If you continue to stonewall, people will believe that the reason is not technicalities or can't, it is won't!"

Labour later made a last-gasp attempt to force the issue by tabling a one-clause bill to extend Parliament so the committee examining the report could clear up the business and publish the report by April 8. But the Government refused to allow even five minutes of parliamentary time for the Opposition parties to debate it before Parliament officially

An interim report published last week exonerated 15 MPs who failed o declare political campaign donations from lobbyist Ian Greer, but leaves several MPs accused of the most serious charges facing weeks of uncertainty. The former ministers Neil Hamilton and Tim Smith will

questions in a campaign co-ordinated by Mr Greer - but only after the election. The interim report also made clear that Sir Gordon had not exonerated six other MPs over failing to declare election donations from Mr Greer. They include the former Chancellor Norman Lamont, who received £2,000; health miniser Gerry Malone who received £1,000; and Nerj Deva, MP for Brentford, some £750.

Mr Blair told the Prime Minister in the Commons: "If you fail to have this [final] report published, when everyone knows that you could, it will leave a stain on the character of your government that will only be erased by a new government with a fresh mandate that will restore confidence in our public life for good."

The Liberal Democrat leader, Paddy Ashdown, told him: "You should not be surprised that those in the country will conclude that you enter the election as you conducted your administration - on a broken promise, on a slippery evasion and with your party mired in accusations of sleaze."

Downing Street insisted that the Prime Minister's chief concern is fairly and stressed his role in setting

up Lord Nolan's Committee on Standards in Public Life and Sir Gordon's ubsequent appointment as independent commissioner for standards.

Meanwhile Labour confirmed reports that in government it would ask the Nolan committee to consider whether Sir Gordon should have more powers — including the

authority to publish his own findings. Robin Cook, the shadow foreign secretary, said: "A Labour government will look afresh at Parliament's way of regulating its own affairs in the light of the handling of the recent sleaze revelations.

"The Standards Commissioner clearly needs greater authority, more resources, and the right to publish his findings independently if Parlia-

ment's integrity is to be protected."

A Liberal Democrat MP, Menzies Campbell, said he believed members should be made to lodge their income tax returns with Sir Gordon whose duties include operating the Register of Members' Interests. "If a member declines to lodge his

income tax returns, or if he lodges a defective return, then it certainly should be grounds for disqualifica tion from the House of Commons."

report a neighbour for peeing in the

shower, he is actually a slippery

customer whom you should trust no

further than you could throw

honest eyes, his nervous grin, diffi-

dent manner and baggy sweaters,

Rolexes in Oxford Street. But that's

he could do well selling 10-quid

the sort of cheap, reach-me-down

cynicism you'd expect from a hack.

SKETCH.

Simon Hoggart

MY COLLEAGUES and I are V constantly accused of being too cynical about politicians. We always look on the worst side, they tell us. We invariably assume the most venal motives. We may spend our lives in the gutter but we should sometimes follow Oscar Wilde's advice and look up towards the stars.

So you'll realise how shocked I was to discover that there are MPs Yet MPs are more cynical about themselves. It may be hard for the | who share my sordid doubts. They voters to comprehend, but there are some who doubt John Major's more rogued Parliament in order to make tives for announcing the longest certain that Sir Gordon Downey's report on sleaze is kept secret until election campaign since 1918. Now, it happens there are those

Prorogued by a roguish pro

weil after polling day.

They even said so in the House among us who have long suspected last week. Of course, it would never that Mr Major's reputation as a fellow of rock-like integrity is not en- do to put it too baldly. After all, Sir Gordon's report may assert that all tirely deserved. We wonder members of Parliament are blamewhether, far from being a decent, less. "When Mr Al Payed arranged" upright, Rotarian sort of chap, less. When Mr Al Fayed arranged someone so law-abiding he would for envelopes stuffed with cash to Oz, a mythic place where he is hap- I So much for us cynics.

passed straightaway to the Parliamentary Greasers' Widows and Orphans Benevolent Fund."

into Alternatives to Homelessness. Indeed, we think that with his big The honourable member has told us, and we accept his word, that his only wish was to make certain that the luxury of the facilities would not be overwhelming to someone who had spent the previous six months in a cardboard box."

If Sir Gordon had exonerated all MPs, then it would have reflected badly on any of their colleagues who had jumped to outrageous conclusions. Simon Hughes, for example, a Liberal, said he wanted the report to be published "so that the interests of all members can be protected, whether or not they are in time, they might just be able to mentioned" - in other words, I am | ride it out.") inquiring for the guiltless rather than against the culpable.

Tony Benn went into the Land of

be given to MPs, he made it quite clear that this money was to be gation of Parliament is for the gation of Parliament is for the Crown and the Prime Minister . . . the House continues to sit until the 8th of April. During that period Sir Or, "The lengthy stays at the Gordon, and the clerk, and the edi-

> even if the House is prorogued . . . When Mr Benn is in march-of-ourgreat-constitution mode, you feel that his words shouldn't be spoken so much as stitched into a tapestry.

Bernard Jenkin, a Tory, sug-gested that publishing the rap sheet would be unfair. We were dealing with MPs' livelihoods. They were looking for a dispassionate and fair appraisal. It read this to mean, in my horrid, sceptical way, "anyone who gets fingered might lose their seat, whereas if they get re-elected

In any event, Speaker Betty said that nothing could be done, and Parliament has duly been prorogued.

| Witnessess speak out against MPs

David Pallister

TWO people who claimed they were involved in handing over envelopes stuffed with cash to Tory MP Neil Hamilton from the Harrods boss, Mohamed Al Fayed, broke cover last weekend and confirmed what they had done.

Alison Foster, Mr Al Fayed's personal assistant for 13 years, said she had filled the envelopes with up to £7,000 in total on two or three occasions and wrote Mr Hamilton's name on the cover. Philip Broomfield, a security guard at Mr Al Fayed's London apartment at 60 Park Lane, confirmed he had handed envelopes to Mr Hamilton. They have already told their stories o Sir Gordon Downey, Parliamentary Commissioner for Standards.

Ms Foster, until now a Tory sup-porter, told the Mail on Sunday she ecided to speak out because she ould not stomach Mr Hamilton's repeated denials of taking the cash.

In further damaging revelations taken from private testimony to Sir Gordon, Ian Greer, the lobbyist, admitted that Mr Hamilton asked for part-undeclared payments to be made in gifts in order for him to avoid paying tax.

Ms Foster, who has not talked ublicly before about the matter, aid Mr Hamilton was a frequent visitor to 60 Park Lane during the mid-1980s, when Mr Al Fayed was involved in his battle with Loncho's Finy Rowland over House of Fraser.

"At the time of Mr Hamilton's visits, we saw Mr Al Fayed putting money into envelopes, or he had brown envelopes sitting on his desk. Neil Hamilton received envelopes containing £6,000 or £7,000 in total from me on two or three occasions. He must have been paid about £15,000 to £20,000 in total with the noney Mr Al Fayed gave him.

"At one point, Mr Hamilton be-came fairly persistent, He would phone three to four times over a week or 10 days. It would be on one of those occasions that Mr Al Fayed told me, 'He wants his money. Put £2,000 in an envelope and leave it lownstairs for him'.

In his evidence to Sir Gordon, Mr Hamilton said: "I have no recollection of collecting any envelopes of any kind from 60 Park Lane." He said last weekend: "They're both lying through their teeth and my submission to Sir Gordon proves it."

Mr Greer told Sir Gordon it was Mr Hamilton's idea to ask for pic-Paris Ritz were arranged purely as tor of Hansard remain officers of tures, airline tickets and furniture as part of a parliamentary investigation the House... we can instruct them part-payment for commissions he tor of Hansard remain officers of tures, airline tickets and furniture as to make available information never declared. 'I saw nothing wrong gained at the behest of the House with it. To him it was important, or he felt it would be advantageous or convenient to settle bills and give him the residue in a cheque." Mr Hamilton has confirmed this to Sir Gordon. Last week Mr Hamilton braved

the wrath of his Tory faithful in his Cheshire constituency with a rebuttal of the allegations and barely a hint of contrition.

Amid mounting evidence of grassroots revolt against Mr Hamilton at the annual meeting of his Tory association at a pub in Tatton, the beeagured MP and his outwardly loyal local party officers strenuously denied reports that dissidents in the Tatton Tory association planned to deselect the MP if he was not cleared of impropriety by Sir Gordon's report into cash for questions.

senior ranks. An investigation by the Office for hiblic Management has unearthed widespread racist attitudes among army personnel who thought black people were "lazy" and Asians "sly". Names often used in the military, such as Snowy and Moonlight, were

BRITAIN'S armed forces suffer from high levels of ingrained

racism, which are not being tackled

because of complacency among

with the report saying senior officers turned a blind eye to taunts among lower ranks. "The conventions of a sea-faring tradition result in a level of awareness of cultural diversity which is 10 or 20 years behind that of a society at large and which can reasonably be said to

constitute institutional racism." often excluded from guards of honour or VIP events through a process known as "packaging". "An unwrit-ten rule summarised as 'no blacks, Pakis, spots or specs governed basic assumptions about how things should 'really' or 'normally' be."

ted there were problems but said it was working hard with the Commission for Racial Equality. But despite efforts at recruitment, the proportion of blacks in the military is 1.4 per cent — compared with 5.4 on homosexuality. A new code of

The Royal Navy was singled out, | • The army is reconsidering its ban personal conduct is being drafted that may make it possible for sol-diers to admit to a homosexual orientation provided their conduct does not impinge directly on their unit's operational effectiveness. The revised code would need the approval of ministers. But whereas

In the RAF, black personnel were

following changes in public atti-The army was accused of "colour tudes that have led to legal chalolindness", while the Ministry of lenges in the European courts. Defence had a long way to go "before it catches up with even average lev- | Comment, page 12

Labour last week demanded

pensation payments for veterans exposed to organophosphate peaticides whose illnesses have no other explanation, and direct research into the causes of Gulf present statistical studies.

system of compensation for service personnel injured while on duty," the report says

N AUDACIOUS attempt by 95 IRA prisoners to tunnel out of the H-blocks of the Maze prison involved piling 45 tonnes of excavated rubble into two cells that had not been inspected for nearly a year, prison of ficers claimed on Monday.

The 40ft tunnel had electric lights and was shored up with chair legs and bed boards, which IRA inmates are thought to have got from the prison doctor after complaining of

It was apparently discovered by cape attempts. Findlay Spratt, chair-chance when a prison officer no-man of the Northern Ireland Prison ticed subsidence just outside the Officers' Association, said that a culinner fence last Sunday. Some re- ture of appeasement allowed inports suggested that the authorities | mates "to do whatever they like".

Labour set to

halve windfall

tax on utilities

THE Labour leadership has

decided virtually to halve the

£5-£10 billion it hoped to raise from its controversial windfall tax, and to

drop two companies from the list of

"lat cat" privatised utilities on its

It means that the sum raised to

put 250,000 young or long-term job-

less back to work is unlikely to ex-

ceed the £3 billion Labour says it

needs over five years. Neither British Telecom nor

BAA, formerly the British Airports

Authority, will be hit by the levy, In-

stead the burden is to fall on gas,

Senior Labour sources insisted the shadow chancellor, Gordon

Brown, has been persuaded to opt

for a lower target figure of around

"It's been scaled down because a

decision has been taken that getting

it [the money] in without a battle,

and quickly, takes precedence," one

As a symbol of Labour's determi-

nation to break the culture of welfare

dependency, create jobs and ruise

skills in the workforce without reck-

strong public support for the tax.

One report calls for restrictions

of the electricity market could be

delayed. The third, on telecommuni-

cations regulation, says that, if

British Telecom's merger with MCI

Communications of the US goes

ahead, BT should be forced to dis-

pose of MCI's 9 per cent stake in Ru-

tighter regulation.

shadow cabinet source said.

water and electricity companies.

Guardian Reporters

original target list.

at the Northern Ireland prison near Lisburn had been monitoring the tunnel's progress through sensitive security listening devices.

The prisoners were about 80ft from freedom. The escape would have been the most spectacular since 1983, when 38 men escaped from Block 7 in a kitchen lorry.

The tunnel, 7st underground and 21/ft square, is believed to have been dug with tools given to prisoners in handicraft lessons.

Maze prison officers said that IRA inmates were in almost complete control, and that the officers

the wider freedoms of political sta-

tus for IRA prisoners in 1976 which led to the "dirty protests" and hunger strike of the late seventies and early eighties - republican and loyalist prisoners have been unofficially allowed to regulate their own affairs within a military structure. Mr Spratt said the Maze authori-

ties had been warned of an escape attempt. "We don't even go down to the prison wings and can't search the cells without notifying the IRA commander of the block," Mr Spratt said. "The prisoners are in total conare powerless to prevent more es- | trol and we don't even lock them up at night. They are free to do what-

Although the Government ended

"We need to have a full public inquiry into what is actually going on in the Maze."

Twelve of the most hardened IRA prisoners were recently moved to Block 7 after being transferred from English jails. Inmates at the Maze enjoy the most liberal living conditions of any British prison, They have access to a library, gymnasium and television, and are allowed to telephone home when they like. Terrorist emblems and flags adorn

The Northern Ireland Secretary, Sir Patrick Mayhew, denied that IRA inmates in the Maze were in control. "I think we should concentrate on the fact that this was a folled attempt by an alert patrol."

A former IRA convict, Gerry Kelly, who was involved in the 1983 escape, said IRA prisoners see it as their duty to try to escape. Mr Kelly, s Sinn Fein negotiator and the party's candidate for North Belfast in the general election, denied IRA members controlled the Maze

Up, up, and away . . . George Gamble releases a pigeon in Billingham, Teesside, hoping it will not emulate another prize-winning homer that took off five years ago — and landed up in China. Last week a message from Shanghai told him the long-forgotten bird was flourishing, having arrived in China via a North Seal oil rig, where it had been picked up and given to a Chinese sailor

Tory MP resigns as candidate

Alison Daniels and Lawrence Donegan

less spending increases, the windfall levy is a central campaign issue for HE Tory party was in fresh tur-moil on Monday after Scottish both sides. Opinion polls show MP Allan Stewart resigned as candi-The excesses of privatised utilidate for Eastwood, near Glasgow, ties and their directors were later following newspaper allegations of thrust back into the spotlight as an affair with a married woman.

Labour seized on three reports from Mr Stewart, aged 54, who quit as two all-party committees of MPs to Scottish industry minister two years | Catherine Knight, whom he is said ago after he threatened road pro- to have met in an alcohol rehabilitatesters in Glasgow with a pickaxe, tion clinic and who had allegedly announced his decision not to fight | been staying at his flat in London. on all utility profits, while another the election at an emergency meetwarns that next year's liberalisation ing of his constituency party.

servatives are trying to move the election agenda away from the cashfor-questions scandal that dominated the first week of the

campaign, Mr Stewart, an MP since 1979, resigned after reports in the Scottish tabloids that he had formed a close friendship with a married woman,

Ian Muir, chairman of Eastwood Conservative party, insisted the be a scramble to replace him.

His decision comes as the Con- | MP's decision was unrelated to the newspaper stories, and said he had decided to stand down on the grounds of ill health. This is a human tragedy of immense proportions which will touch the heart of

Conservatives. But, with his 11,688

A LMAN al-Shlash, a former Syrian secret service agent all but the most hardened," he said. Mr Stewart said in a letter, to Mr Muir that recent press reports and dresser for more than a year ill health had caused his family great distress and personal strain" His resignation shocked Scottish

majority easily the best of the 10 Tory MPs in Scotland, there is bound to HE Government has given the go-ahead for the widening of the busiest section of the M25 around London to 12 lanes, without a public inquiry, creating

> BRIGHT pupils may soon be able to do the first year of a school, under a scheme being drawn up by four universities.

AME Muriel Spark, aged 79, has won the £30,000 David

In Brief

A 12-YEAR-OLD boy was killed after he tried to stow away in the front wheel arch of a plane travelling from Kenya to Britain. He is the second stowaway to die this month. Asylum seekers are being told there is a xissageway from the wheel arch to the baggage hold that they can open from the lunding gear bay. No such passageway exists.

TIE Scout Association has decided homosexuals can be accepted as troop leaders, but only "fit and proper" people would be allowed to work with scouts and local people would have the last say.

HE MAN Princess Margaret once accused of "starting all this pop DJ lark" signs off this week after 32 years hosting what is thought to be the world's longest-running pop radio show. Brian Matthew launched Top Of The Pops on the then BBC Transcription Service in 1964, but it was never broadcast in

A NEW report finds that de-Aspite stremuous efforts to woo the female voter, women still feel they are being ignored and that their priorities differ strongly from the issues identified for them by politicians.

OOTBALLERS Bruce Grobb-claar, John Fashanu and Hans Seger and Malaysian businessman Heng Suan Lim face a new trial in June on match-fixing allegations on behalf of a Far East betting syndiente.

THE controversial movie Crash, a graphic account of sex and car crashes, has been passed uncut by the British

THE Rev John Papworth, who announced that stealing sin, has been told that his services are no longer regulared at his parish in St John's Wood, north London.

who stalked and terrified a hairafter she refused to enter into a him, was jailed for four years,

the widest motorway in Europe.

university degree while still at and independent schools.

Cohen British Literature Prize.

GUARDIAN WEEKLY March 30 1997

Care funds ruling 'a devastating blow'

ELFARE groups will press the next government to clarify entitlement to care services after the House of Lords last week ruled that local authorities can withhold or withdraw help from people when councils are

In a judgment crucial to community care, five law lords decided by a 3-2 majority that Gloucestershire county council had acted lawfully in withdrawing home-help services from an elderly disabled man.

Organisations representing disabled and elderly people expressed throughout England and Wales | fered a slight stroke, several heart at would act on the judgment. | fered a slight stroke, several heart at a seen in context of the National tacks, a fractured hip and sight loss. | Assistance Act 1948, which gave

Neil Betteridge, head of projects and campaigns at the disability charity, Radar, said: "This is a devastating blow. It points the way for stronger and clearer legislation being needed in the vacuum which this creates and the sooner the better."

The ruling represents the final say on a case which started in 1994 when Gloucestershire, facing a £2.5 million shortfall in its social services budget, cut home-care services to more than 1,000 people.

One man who lost his twiceweekly service was Michael Barry, now aged 81. He lives alone, has no contact with his family, and has suf-

After his case was taken up by Radar and the Public Law Project, the High Court ruled that it was right for a local authority to take account of available resources when assessing people's needs and deciding when to meet them.

However, the Court of Appeal then said an authority was not entitled to consider resources in circumstances where the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act 1970 prescribed a "duty" to provide a service to meet an assessed need.

Giving the majority ruling restoring the High Court's verdict, Lord Clyde said the 1970 act should be

Assistance Act 1948, which gave local authorities "power" to help people while taking proper account

of available resources.

In framing eligibility criteria for care services, authorities may need to balance the severity of a person's condition against resource availabil ity. "Such an exercise indeed accords with everyday domestic experience in relation to things which we do not have," said Lord Clyde, who was supported by Lord Hoffman and Lord Nicholls of Birkenhead.

Dissenting, Lord Lloyd Berwick said people's needs did not lessen in line with an authority's resources. "Every child needs a

The need is not the less because his parents cannot afford them."

Lord Lloyd, who was supported by Lord Steyn, said Gloucestershire nad been placed in a "truly impossible" position by government spend-ing curbs. Even if it had wished to raise council tax to bridge its short-fall, it had been unable to do so.

UK NEWS 11

"The solution lies with the Government, The passing of the [1970] act] was a noble aspiration. Having willed the end, Parliament must be asked to provide the means."

Bob Lewis, president of the Asso-ciation of Directors of Social Services, said authorities would be relieved at the ruling. However, the law did need clarification.

Although most authorities were short of funds, Mr Lewis said, he did not expect widespread cuts.

Judge allows woman to die

Clare Dyer

☐ NGLAND'S senior family judge Last week authorised doctors to allow a brain-damaged accident victim to die, in a case which extends the boundaries of the law.

Sir Stephen Brown, president of the High Court's family division. ruled that doctors caring for the 29year-old woman, identified only as Miss D, need not reinsert a feeding tube accidentally dislodged last

The case breaks new ground because the former university student is not in a permanent vegetative state (PVS), according to criteria laid down by the Royal College of Physicians.

The court has sanctioned withdrawal of artificial feeding in a line of cases since the House of Lords approved such a course in the case of the Hillsborough survivor Tony Bland. But all patients fell squarely within the Royal College of Physical Physics of cians' criteria, endorsed last year by

all the royal colleges.

Three experts insisted Miss D was in PVS, despite signs — such as tracking a moving object with her eyes and eye movement in reaction to ice water on her ear - which would take her outside the criteria. But all agreed she was not in PVS

according to the guidelines. David Bates, secretary of the forum which produced the guidelines, said; "I would not be happy to say this young lady is in PVS." He believed the court had "gone beyond Bland" but he did not disagree

with the decision to stop feeding. Another case, in which the patient, also a road accident victim, is described as near PVS, is awaiting earing in the High Court an lawyers expect the court to approve withdrawal of feeding in that case

Sir Stephen said Miss D was suffering a "living death". James Munby, QC, who was appointed by the Official Solicitor to represent Miss D's interests, said the reason the royal college had been anxious to identify what he had called a "bright line" over which the boundaries should not be pushed was because there was al-

ways a danger of a "slippery slope". But the judge said all the consultants, doctors, medical team and family were agreed that there was "ne ossibility of any meaningful life".

Miss D was at university in 1989 planning to become a teacher when she suffered a severe head injury in a road accident.



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pert Murdoch's News Corporation.

The reports will be used by Labour to argue that many consumers, particularly those on low incomes, have not benefited sufficiently from the utility sell-offs, and that industry regulators should crack down on the high profits reaped by electricity, water, gas and telecommunications companies since privatisation.

Britain's worst landowner - HM the Queen THE Queen was named Britain's worst landowner last week for her "poor management" of Balmoral, a retreat for

the royal family for generations, writes Stuart Millar. The Queen, patron of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, was accused of engineering the exclusion of conservation sites on Balmoral from

wildlife protection laws.

She was also said to have excluded conservation experts from monitoring management practices on the estate, which includes some of the most important wildlife habitats in Europe.

The Land Is Ours, a Londonbased environmental group, invited the public and conservationists to nominate the best and worst landowners. The three judges said the Queen easily

beat flerce competition from 50 other nominees to take over the title from last year's winner, the Duke of Westminster, by allowing important conservation areas to be damaged.

The estate argued successfully that important sites should not be designated for special protec-tion because the Wildlife and Countryside Act did not apply to Crown land.

Is integrity also junk, Mr Major?

Hugo Young

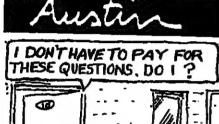
T EVERY stage of the parliamentary A sleaze story, which is now two-and-a-half years old, the Government has found some kind of answer to the pressing question of the moment. Consider, for example, the case of David Willetts, the former whip who committed to paper his involvement in manipulating an early phase of the Neil Hamilton investigation. Willetts was caught bang to rights, and subsequently resigned. But a talk-out was assembled, and it toured the studios in the mouth of the Deputy Prime Minister: Willetts was inexperienced, the whips worked in mysterious ways, the committee couldn't be nobbled, and so forth. It was thin stuff, but it was damage limitation.

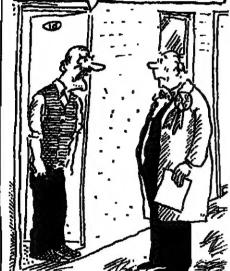
The feature of the final stage, last week's appropriately terminal fiasco over the Downey report, is that no such effort has been made. Asked to explain why Parliament was prorogued nine working days before its dissolution, a larger gap than any time this century, ministers simply ignored the question. They can't even dredge up some mumbojumbo to throw in our eyes. There it sits, an unexplained chasm of wasted public time, in which progress could have been made to expedite completion of Sir Gordon Downey's inquiry into allegations of impropriety by MPs.

Possibly the explanation is simple. Maybe, in the flurry of the election announcement, the Prime Minister's office simply forgot about Downey. This government does not operate with such Rolls-Royce precision as to totally exclude the possibility of a cock-up. But l don't believe it. It is unimaginable that nobody remembered Downey, or was not intimately alert to the progress he was making.

The fear, I hazard, was not so much that Jowney might find clearly against a bunch of Tory MPs, but that he might not exonerate them entirely. There might be much confusion, readily exploitable by the sharks and ackals. The committee of select procedures, as John Prescott charmingly spoonerised in the other day, would want to have its say after Downey had reported. A mighty, uncontrollable, public mess loomed. To arrange for it to be postponed was a tight call, because Mr Major had promised to move heaven and Mr Al Fayed said about him, and placing a preearth to get a verdict before the election. But a postponement induced by early prorogation seemed, in all the circumstances, the better

To me, this is not proof of the Government's lurpitude so much as yet more evidence of its incorrigible, disdainful frivolity. After appointing the Nolan Committee, that has been its stance throughout the Hamilton affair. The persistent tendency to reject all charges against Hamilton et al, implicit or sometimes (as with Mr Portillo, even at the eleventh hour) explicit, masqueraded as the need to protect the innocent. The determination to plackguard Mohamed Al Fayed and the Guardian was undeflected by the fact that one of the accused, Tim Smith MP, had already confessed to the charge, and has now tripled he amount of money he says he took for ask-





sumption of accuracy around the rest of what Mr Al Fayed has said about cash for questions.

Ministers' stance has been to defame the ccusers rather than confront the accused. The accused, after all, were in a grey area; there were misunderstandings; the norms changed over the years; setting up Nolan, in any case, discharged the prime minister's responsibilities. Such was the attitude evinced in many signals the Government gave. Entirely of a piece with this was last week's screaming indignation that the only reason anyone was fussed about these sordid dealings was because some good unemployment figures needed to be covered up. The apogee of this mind-set is the behav-

iour of Tim Smith. Exposed as confessing to an £18,000 pay-off, with shadowy tax avoidance on the side, he broke cover only to supply a flailing whinny about the Prime Minister's innocence in the matter — as if that is what matters to the voters of Beaconsfield. who are now about to enjoy their five-yearly window as the people who briefly matter most to him. Even now, Mr Smith believes he did nothing wrong. He still appears unmoved by the proposition that there was some discrepancy, some gulf of decency, between the bribes he took in the 1980s and his placement, with the assistance of the whips and the rest of the governing apparatus, on the Public Accounts Committee. "I genuinely believed, and still believe, that at the time I was acting in the public interest," he told Downey last month. What is a quick prorogation, to the party that harbours within it the morality of the imbecile?

Parliament doesn't need to be sitting for some of the scandals that Downey has unearthed to be minimally rectified. Parliament doesn't need to be sitting for Mr Smith and Mr Hamilton to declare that they do not have the effrontery to try to return there. The Speaker doesn't need to be in her chair for the Prime Minister to tell them that's what they should do. But first he must see that this is not some party game. The institution can be prorogued, but its integrity is not for dissolving. Or is that, as Mr Major said last week, "total and

For the children of recent immigrants

Experience in the United States sug gests that it might. One of the few race lessons that Britain can learn from America may be found in the US army. The army is one of the few places in America where black people really can get soldiers (compared with 11 per cent of the population generally), blacks are massively over-represented. The army provides one of the few opportunities to

First, that an army that is not based on merit cannot hope to correct fully the burden of its past. And, second, that the people who are represented there. In this matter the Prime Minister and they are not white undermines the very

Troops show their colours

SHOULDERS back. Eyes right. The army's appalling record of race diserimination is on parade again. The final report on the review of ethnic minority itiatives, commissioned by the Ministry of Defence, exposed widespread racial discrimination when it was published last

It shows that the handful of black roops that are recruited to the British army enter the forces as if through a revolving door. They go in with the intention of serving their country and learning a trade; they are subjected to abuse and physical harassment; they complain to su periors who tell them not to be so sensitive or, worse still, add racial insults to bodily injuries; and then leave when they can take no more and receive a hefty payoff and an apology when their experiences are aired on civvy street.

Individual tales point to a scale of bigotry that has not been the norm in most other parts of Britain since the antidiscrimination legislation of the 1970s. Indeed the only surprising thing about the Commission for Racial Equality's threat to take legal action is that they did not make it and then execute it sooner. Ever since Prince Charles expressed his concern about the milky white complexion of the royal guards in the early 1980s this has been obvious terrain over which the CRE could yomp freely and to good effect.

On its own, the CRE's intervention will chieve more for its credibility than it will for the black troopers of today or tomorrow. Rigorous ethnic monitoring, complaints procedures with integrity and a top-down commitment to an equal oppor tunities programme should be welcomed as far as they go. But they are predicated on the idea that the army intends to be meritocratic. It doesn't, and it isn't. The army is still the British class system with uniforms and guns. What school you went to and what your father did counts for more than what you yourself can or

who are generally born into the working class but who are not even fully accepted there, signing up to such an institution is hardly laviting. With each horror story the likelihood of more black people coming forward becomes more remote As a result, the issue of their underrepresentation becomes even more acute. The question is whether that spiral can be

on. Indeed, with 30 per cent of America's

True, blacks have been in America in large numbers far longer than they have and regiments. It is also true that the recent rape allegations in Aberdeen, Maryland, suggest that racism is rife in US ranks too. But the fact that blacks keep joining despite all that should tell Britain something.

Le Monde

Albanian minority threatens Macedonia

Denis Hautin-Quiraut in Tetovo

GUARDIAN WEEKLY March 30 1997

LL THE signs are that the A Republic of Macedonia's Albanian minority, which accounts for about a quarter of the country's population of 2 million, is now close to rebellion.

Observers point to various warning signs such as the nationalist alogans chanted by demonstrators in Tetovo when its mayor took office a few weeks ago (This is Albania, Macedonians go home!"); the overwhelming victory of the radical Albanian Democratic Welfare Party (ADWP) at the 1996 local elections in towns with an Albanian majority: and the Albanian flag that has become a permanent fixture on Gosti-

The situation is all the mon slarming because neighbouring Albania is in a state of total chaos though the leaders of Macedonia's Albanian parties are careful not to comment on events there. They do no more than stress that the situation is improving and that the gov-erament of national reconciliation seems to have regained control.

One foreign observer thinks the mounting tension in Macedonia is the greatest problem facing the country". He points out that "the lack of any increase in contacts between the two main communities has resulted in a real deterioration In their relationship. Macedonians are terrified Albanians will ask for autonomy or outright separation, while Albanians fear they will gradu-

my become second-class citizens." "Macedonia is no longer the oasis of peace it used to be," says a diplomat, alluding to the fact that Mace-donia gained its independence in

November 1991 without bloodshed.

When, shortly after independence, President Kiro Gligorov including philosophy, pharmacy, agriculture, economics, music and mathematics.

formed a coalition government that ncluded the Democratic Welfare Party (DWP), a moderate party representing the Albanian community there were hopes that a period of consensus between the two communities had dawned.

But the lack of any real progress the integration of the Albanian minority, as well as Tirana's direct pressure on the main party repre senting Albanians, led to a split in the DWP two years ago and the formation of the more radical ADWP, which is now easily the bigger party.

"It has now reached the point where the DWP's policies have become more radical and those party members who are still in the government feel sorely tempted to resign," a Macedonian journalist says.

"The situation has become more extreme simply because problems have not been solved," says Alajdin Demiri, the ADWP's spokesman, who has just taken office as mayor of Tetovo, a town some 40km from the capital Skopje where Albanians account for 75 per cent of the population.

"Our language is not recognised, and the Skopje authorities are doing everything in their power to deny us our most basic rights. We also want the university we set up in 1994 to be granted legal status, which is something the Skopje government has obstinately refused to do." Tetovo's "unauthorised" univer-

sity is run along the same lines as the university of Pristina, capital of the neighbouring Serbian province of Kosovo. There are lectures in the Albanian language on 10 subjects,

The head of the university, Fadi

Sulejmani, says most of its budget of about \$2 million comes from "modest contributions" by the Albanian community in Macedonia and from larger sums contributed by expatriates. The university, whose "premises" include private homes, garages and the basements of blocks of flats, has 2,500 students and more than 200 lecturers, according to Sulejmani.

Although these figures are probably inflated and the university is widely regarded in Skopje as nothing more than "an empty shell" or an organisation for retraining unemployed lecturers", its official recognition has become a kind of noly grail for the Albanian parties, which have repeatedly taken offence at the nicknames given to this symbol of their educational autonomy.

NE OF the deputy presidents of the ADWP, Menduh Thaci, says: "My father was able to get me educated in Albania till the end of my medical studies. I won't be able to do the same for my son."

In response to these demands and to numerous warnings from the DWP (the Albanian party which forms part of the government and is aware it is losing ground to its more radical rival), the Macedonian authorities made a move which they thought would satisfy the Albanian community: they passed a law that authorises teaching in Albanian at Skopje teachers' training colleg.

The decision had a disastrous effect. It did not satisfy those it was

thought it did not go far enough; and it triggered demonstrations. Macedoniari students, 10 of whom went on hunger strike to protest against what they regarded as an indeserved privilege.

Encouraged by a petition signed by more than 20,000 people, the students called for the resignation of the education minister, Softja Todorova, and the abrogation of the controversial law. The result has increased antagonism between young people in both communities,

A much more serious development is the profusion of weapons that have been circulating in Albania since the unrest of the past few weeks. The fear is that arms trafficking, which is bound to increase as time goes on, will enable certain Macedonian Albanians to arm themselves, or even possibly to form paramilitary groups within Macedonia.

Two years ago, the authorities took steps to break up many such networks. At that time, supplies of arms were nowhere near as abundant as they are today. These concerns are shared by the ADWP leadership. As Thaci says: "Things could go very wrong, and we could see the emergence of terrorist

International diplomats tend to be of the opinion that this is unlikely. but only on condition, as one of them puts it, that "the international community rapidly becomes aware of the problem: the longer we delay trying to find a compromise be tween the communities in Macedonia, the worse the situation will eventually become"

(March 21)

The issue was further compli-

cated when some members of Russia's "new elite" came round

to the idea of allowing the tsar's

this sudden ideological U-turn to

the fact that General Alexander

who has been crusading against

the nomenklatura, would have a

good chance of being elected to

Responsibility for the question

of the tsar's burial and his possi-

ble canonisation has been given

to the Orthodox church, which

decided to set up a commission

Russian population is divided

cent of better-educated, city-

over the question of his burial. A recent poll showed that 48 per

dwelling Russians were in favour

of his being buried, while 38 per cent, mainly in rural areas, would

prefer his mummified body to

Yeltain, who has so far kept

made his position clear as regards Lenin; "He should be buried, as he wished, next to his

remain in the mausoleum.

quiet about the tear, recently

the Kremlin if Yeltsin were to

make a premature exit.

to look into the issue.

Lebed, the opposition leader

heir to return to the throne.

Analysts in Moscow attribute

South Africa thinks deeply about its jails

Frédéric Chambon in Johannesburg

K HULEKANI Sithole, head of the prison service in South Africa, has come up with a novel idea: he thinks disused mines should be converted into high-security jails for the country's hardened

while his suggestion has been unanimously condemned in humanitarian and political circles, it has the support of a large majority of the population. According to a poll for a television programme, 94 per cent of those questioned said they were in favour of prisoners being incarcerated underground.

The poll result reflected South Africans' unhappiness with the rising crime rate and the inability of the police or the judicial system to do anything about it.

Sithole said underground imprisonment would provide a solution to overcrowding in jails and reduce the chances of prisoners escaping. It would also have an exemplary puni-tive effect. Some criminals, he said had shown they were simply not prepared to conform to the rules of South African society. They were "animals" who should never be allowed to see the light of day again.

His remarks, which accompanied proposal that carried overtones of concentration camps, caused an outcry from human rights associations, who denounced the "inhuman" and "barbarous" nature of the project.

The press, too, attacked what i described as the "proposal of a madman", while the political parties called for Sithole's resignation. In an attempt to take the heat out of the situation, the prisons minister said the intention was to convert the mines into "modern penal establishments". In the face of scepticism from mining experts, he confirmed that a feasibility study was under

The fact that Sithole should have dreamed up his proposal in the first place shows just how helpless the prison authorities feel. Like much of the South African civil service, the system they inherited was devised by a regime based on racial segregation and is quite unsuited to the

post-apartheid era.
South African jalls were designed to accommodate 97,000 prisoners, but now hold 124,000. Staff shortescapes have reached a record level of about 100 a month. The legal systen is in no better shape: the courts are swamped with cases, short of funds and facing a backlog of 20,000 people held on remand.

The wide support enjoyed by the idea of turning mines into prisons shows how much public opinion has hardened in response to rising crime. The situation has been compounded by police inefficiency, which has resulted in a proliferation of self-defence militias.

It is all very well for the government to announce that the incldence of most types of crime is decreasing or, at worst, stagnating. But many South Africans have lost donfidence in their police, their judiciary and their prisons, (March 18)

Betrayed by Parliament

BECAUSE the Guardian believes in elections fought in the light, not in the dark, the newspaper published last week a summary of evidence submitted to Sir Gordon Downey on the cash-for-questions scandal. This is an issue which goes to the heart of parliamentary democracy. The facts the report reveals are, in short, that a number of MPs now offering themselves for re-election have secretly con-fessed to, or are plainly guilty of, criminal offences of bribery, corruption, and cheating the Inland Revenue. Secret confessions, we now know, have been made to flagrant breaches of the parliaand some of the evidence given to a parllamentary select committee has been shown to be lies.

Had things been handled differently, Sir Gordon's full report could have been published by Parliament itself. We would have much preferred that to happen. But it was clear that in spite of the forces anxious for publication - not just the opposition parties, but Sir Gordon himself, his masters, the Committee on Standards and Privileges, and even Conservative MPs who figure in the investigation - John Major and his Government remained obdurate, wholly indifferent to the public's right to know. This affair began with concealment concealment from Parliament and the public of the secret and squalid motives which led MPs to table their questions: tribution they deserve at the hands of the cash which companies and their electors. The electoral process is thereby protect the essential rights of the voter.

ther concealment. John Major - honest John, as he used to be advertised, who began so well, setting up the Nolan committee, backing Sir Gordon's appointment, declaring on television that his report must be available before the election - has now decided instead on an election fought in the dark. For reasons which — insultingly — he has never even attempted to justify, he fixed the timetable

for the election in such a way that Sir Gordon's report, which he himself had demanded, could not be published before the nation went to the polls. Whose rights are infringed by this concealment? Most immediately, those of voters in those constituencies where MPs at the heart of Sir Gordon's investigations are offering themselves to the voters. The

whole basis of the British electoral system cannot work if voters are denied essential information about those who aspire to epresent them. The interim report published last week fulfils that requirement in the case of 15 named MPs - 11 Conservative, three Labour and one Liberal Democrat — whom Sir Gordon exonerates. The failure to arrange publication of the rest of his findings denies that essential safeguard in 10 other constituencies. In eight cases the MPs involved (though some are not standing again) have been identified; in two cases, they have not. What are the voters to make of it? Either way, someone is wronged. Where these MPs are innocent, they have to fight the suspicion that they may be guilty. Where they are guilty, the concealment may save them from the re-

lobbyists were ready so freely to put in their pockets. Now it culminates in a furof this need have occurred.

The injustice done to the rest of us less specific, but it is real. Part of the context of the Government over the past few years has been sleaze. But without the lowney report, the electorate cannot adge how grave that offence has been. Either way, someone is wronged. The Prime Minister's fallure to use the options before him to let the public see the report have fed the suspicion that the findings looked bad for his party. And the details we published confirm that they do. John Major sought to dismiss the whole affair as an "opposition stunt". That is not how most voters are likely to see it.

It is already clear that the procedures the House instituted when seized by shame and remorse over earlie tions will need substantial amendment. They need to reflect the comfort of members less, and the rights of the public much more. Parliament, as for a while it in Britain. Admittedly, until relatively seemed to accept, is on trial in this matter: its attachment to self-regulation will stand or fall by its resolution. For ourselves, we remain convinced that an independeut commission against corruption. safe from interruption — or in this case disruption — by parliamentary proroga-tions or committees with in-built government majorities can alone provide the safeguards required in an honest democracy; can alone ensure that issues like army is not just another public depart these are resolved in the light, not the ment. It is the face that a nation shows to dark. We believe that Parliament holds its | the world during both war and peace. The privileges not for itself but on trust for the lides that the army should be systematic

Russia faces blight of the living dead

Jean-Baptiste Naudet

TWO dead men in a poor state of preservation are proving something of a millstone for Russia, a newly democratic, republican and capitalist country that has long turned its back on both Soviet totalitarianism and Tearist absolutism.

For almost 79 years the coun-Ty's last tear. Nicholas II. who was executed with his family by the Bolsheviks in 1918, has been awaiting a decent burial. His remains have been exhumed from a common grave in Sverdiovsk, but are being kept in a cardboard box at the city morgue until such time as they are taken to their final resting place.

For 73 years, the embalmed body of Vladimir Twich Ulvanov – better known as Lenin — has been lying in a mausoleum on Red Square which remains open to the public, except during his annual chemical bath.

On the grounds that it is high

time the new Russia stopped treating its last tear with contempt and honoured its first first secretary, it has been proposed that they should both be buried



and the hatchet with them. But the question of their burial, which has been dragging on since Russia became a democracy, is highly controversial and embarrassing to the au-thorities, particularly as the two enemies may both end up in St Petersburg — the tear because it was the imperial capital, and Lenin because it is thought he

wanted to be burled there.
Even though 1997 has been proclaimed a year of "national

reconciliation", the government is in a quandary. And no one more so than Boris Yeltsin, for i was he who, when party secre-tary in the region of Sverdiovsk gave orders for the imperial Russian family's last residence to be demolished.

Some communists suspect that an attempt is being made to con-sign Lenin to oblivion, instead of giving him a proper burial, and to revive tsarism, if not the tsar.

It is also a political issue.

mother in St Petersburg." But he immediately added: "Perhaps not straight away, but by the end of the year — or the end of the century." So the two skeletons in the curploard of the new Russia

still have plenty of life in them. (March 21)

Private defiance behind a public mask of conformity makes it difficult for the mullahs to create the perfect Islamist society, writes Mouna Naim in Tehran

elite. Its pupils, who mostly speak excellent English, are lively and quick-witted, but the pat answers they come up with when questioned show that their whole view of the world has been coloured by Islam.

Or at least that is what they say.

The Iranian regime, the only one in the world headed by clergy, is keen, as it prepares to hand over to the next generation, to reconcile scientific and technological develop-ment with the rigid moral standards

For proof of this one needs to look no further than the Research Centre for Youth Affairs, which answers to the presidency. Its job is to supervise young people in 14 "es-sential areas", which range from education proper to "faith, knowledge, morals, spirituality, family and marital lesues, the arts, literature, science and technology, physical education, and travel and tourism".

After polling 25,000 young people, the centre drew up a list of the tastes and preferences of the younger generation. The aim was to be able to answer certain needs, but also to exclude anything that does not conform with "Islamic culture

Pupils at Refah High School ex-press themselves in the jargon of their age group (15-17), but they put across exactly the same message as their elders of 35-40 who sit on the official Women's Cultural and Social Council, which is directly responsible to Iran's supreme political and

religious leader, Ali Khamenel. What did they think of the headscarves girls had to wear from the age of nine onwards? "Wearing it has to do with women's self-respect. Muslim women who do not cover their faces are certainly Muslims, but not perfect ones." Why? "Because the Prophet Muhammad said so, because our mothers and women relatives showed us the way,

EFAH High School for girls in Tehran is a private establishment that grooms pupils to become members of Iran's future

They discovered from articles, some of them in Western magazines, that "sex is the cause of most problems in other societies".

What did they think of the Iranian government? "No government in the world is perfect, and ours is no exception. But we trust it, and we shall help it to improve things by ed-ucating ourselves and asking for Allah's help."
What did they do in their spare

time? "I study the Koran and other works, help my mother in the house and watch TV," sald Zeinab. "TV programmes are good and varied. Some foreign movies are censored, but that doesn't matter because the bits cut out are not in line with our culture or our values."

Some of the girls who had travelled abroad thought other countries were OK, "but their religious mes-sage doesn't suit us". Asked if they never had the urge to do something different, like going dancing, there was a chorus of offended protest.

"You don't know how to ask the essential questions," one of them retorted. What were the essential questions? "Ask me what my aim in life is, and I'll tell you it is to learn how to be self-confident. I believe in God, in his prophet and in our imams, and it's for all those reasons that I think dancing is a waste of time. One's life should be devoted to God - and so should one's spare

Were these teenagers, who want to become dentists, mathematicians and geneticists or take up religious studies, really saying what they thought, or simply repeating the stereotyped discourse they had learnt since nursery school?

"When you live in a closed room and you're constantly fed the same message, you can only believe what you're told," says a young woman medical student. "The indoctringtion is such that ordinary people are becoming increasingly fanatical without even realising it. God knows, I'm fed up with the regime, but I catch myself almost glaring at women in the street who don't wear and women in cinemas, buses and socks or thick dark stockings."



She says Islamist students exert strong pressure on the university, where many faculties are not co-educational and no male lecturer is permitted to teach female students if he is young and unmarried. Al-though there is not much censorship in scientific disciplines, many lecturers have given up teaching social sciences because there are so

many taboo subjects. Negin, a Westernised young woman from a bourgeols background, says: "We're forced to lie if we want any peace and quiet at home. Iranians, especially the young, are hypocrites, even schizophrenics - there's often a contradiction between their way of life at home and how they have to appear In public. All young people get the same religious education — it's compulsory. Yet look at the number

of people who want more freedom." "Lots of young people don't really know what freedom means, because they've never experienced it," says Mohamad. "Some of those who have had a chance to visit a European country come back describing women there as 'sluts'."

There is, then, a big difference between women's home life and their behaviour outside. They have to respect the segregation of men

or, failing that, a very long coat.

But even at home there is always the danger of a raid by "guardians of the revolution" or police, who arrest all those caught in the act of dancing or drinking a glass or two of nome-brewed liquor.

In front of the Tehran offices of the organisation that enforces prohibitions, dozens of people are to be found every day waiting to inquire about relatives arrested on charges of breaking a prohibition or having a "rap" appearance - slovenly clothes, unorthodox hairstyles or

A rests may seem trifling, but what the people of Tehran find intolerable is the very idea that their private lives can be invaded in

"But don't kid yourself," Nazanin says. "The regime is broadly repre-sentative of most people, because they either agree with its ideology or have an interest in toeing the line." Nazanin and her friends spend most of their time at home listening to banned Western music and watching videos smuggled in from the United Arab Emirates or Turkey.

"The regime will never convince me that young men and women, just because they are Islamist, do not experience the same desires and a tractions as other people of their age throughout the world."

The regime seems, for the time being at least, to have adopted a "live and let live" attitude towards those who refuse to comply with its guiding principles, though it also organises the occasional crackdown

as a sop to ideological hardiners.

Many dissidents belong to social class whose money and ex pertise will be vital for Iran's recon struction and development uni such time as its future cadres have been trained. In 1994, the regime in vited all those who had left after the revolution to return home, an sometimes even returned their cos fiscated property.

To prevent the next generation

from being "contaminated" by a culture "from elsewhere", the regim is targeting intellectuals who might cause "subversion", while hoping traditionalist conservatives, even if they do not actively support the regime, will remain broadly sympathetic to its ideas.

The question remains: is the general trend, as some argue, bound to lowards greater tolerance whether the regime likes it or not, or will the muliahs succeed in their bid to turn Iran into a model of a

was devoted to an examination of the UN peace plan's mode of en-On this particular point, those in Paris who argue that the Americans ately keen for Sahnoun to achieve its influence on Mobutu and Léon | now feel reassured by the insistence with which Washington, has

reiterated its warnings. It is that The state department spokesman Nicholas Burns, sald on March 17 that the US government continued to be concerned about the mass of evidence that suggested the rebels. were getting help from the governments of Uganda Burundi and Rwanda, He said Washington was going to raise the issue with the

Le Monde

O Le Monde, Paris

GUARDIAN WEEKLY

The Washington Post

Yeltsin Returns to Face His Critics

PRESIDENT Boris Yeltsin re-turned from his talks with President Clinton in Helsinki to criticism that Russia gained nothing from the meeting and warnings that ratification of the Start II strategic arms accord will depend on whether Yeltsin finally lobbies for it.

Clinton said in his radio address in the United States last Saturday that the summit is "leading the world away from the nuclear threat." But Russians said the potential for further progress in reducing strategic nuclear weapons rests on whether Yeltsin can summon the political will to do what he has not yet done persuade Russia's lower house of

In Helsinki, Yeltsin and Clinton agreed to begin a new round of strategic-arms negotiations, Start III, to significantly reduce the levels of nuclear weapons. But their joint statement in Helsinki said those negotiations would begin only after

The Start II nuclear-armsreduction treaty was signed by Yellsin and then-President Bush in January 1993 and was ratified by the

U.S. Senate last January, but it has made no headway in the Duma, where communists and nationalists Defense Secretary William J. Perry came to the Duma last October to The impression was as if he was are the largest factions. make a pitch for the treaty, he ran Yeltsin told a news conference in

Helsinki, "I expect the State Duma will make a decision based on my advice." However, backers of the treaty plained for a long time that Yeltsin's support was practically invisible. They repeated last Saturday that unless he makes a concerted effort to overcome the Duma's opposition, the treaty will continue to languish. "What we will really need is a real

promotional campaign. Until now we haven't had this kind of campaign," said Vladimir Averchev, a legislator from the centrist Yabloko bloc who serves on the Foreign Af-

Yeltsin's long illness and the distractions of the presidential campaign last year have left the strategic-arms accord low on partiament's list of priorities. Even those members who support ratification have bemoaned the lack of support from Yeltsin's administration in answering critics and explaining how it would affect Russia's weakened defense forces.

tened to him first and then said, The decision has already been

into a buzz saw of opposition.

The Start II treaty provides for between 3,000 and 3,500 warheads on each side. The treaty requires dismantling the more-dangerous multi-warhead missiles, which the Soviet Union had deployed. But critics say Russia now cannot afford to build up to the maximum level of single-warhead missiles that would be needed to remain on a par with the United States. The lower levels being discussed for a new treaty between 2,000 and 2,500 warheads would be easier for Russia, but the United States is insisting the

ower levels are negotiated. Moreover, the Start II treaty has become enmeshed among communists and nationalists in a parliamentary backlash to NATO expansion Yeltsin and Clinton remained deadlocked over NATO expansion at their talks but agreed to keep work-ing on a NATO-Russia charter. Yeltsin dropped his earlier demand that the charter should be legally

Start II treaty be ratifled before new,

A Useful Summit "Yeltsin got what he deserved:

taken." Zyuganov, who lost to Yelt-

sin in last year's presidential elec-

tion, said Yeltsin "got it in the

Yabloko was also critical. Mikhail

agency that "the enlarged NATO

will be directed against Russia." He

said Russia must "re-examine its foreign-policy priorities" and "start

o gradually form . . . new blocks to

oppose NATO," suggesting Russia ook to Iran, India and China as al-

A nationwide strike was being

planned for March 27 because o

wage and pension delays. Ruslan

Aushev, president of the Russian re-public of Ingushetia, told Interfax

that Russia should not be obsessed

with NATO expansion. "We now

have so many problems, especially

economic ones, which are far more

important than this issue, problems

that need to be solved without

ies who "dislike the West."

backside from his friend Bill." Another Duma member from

EDITORIAL

D USSIA'S power has faded A steadily over the past 10 years, but the iconography of loscow-Washington aummits remains generally unchanged, pro-

ducing an odd phenomenon.

Two leaders of more or less equal geopolitical weight could once come to a hard-fought compromise and then go home and crow. Now there is not much to stop President Clinton scoring an easy victory, but he must be careful not to proclaim it. Such tact allows Russian President Boris Yeltsin to go on co-operating and to claim victory, or at least a draw, when he returns to Moscow. But it also complicates Clinton's efforts to convince keptics in the U.S. and in central Europe that he hasn't sold out J.S. or third-country interests.

In Helsinki last week, Clinton ot what he wanted - de facto lussian acquiescence of NATO expansion eastward. In return, it appears that he gave Yeltsin small wins — this June's G-7 meeting in Denver will be called "the Summit of the Eight" — and 'concessions" that are as much n U.S. interest as in Russia's, such as a pledge to further reduce nuclear-weapon arsenals Still, both sides must portray the package as a carefully balanced compromise.

All that said, it's also true that this was a useful, productive summit. Yeltsin came to Helsinki with a weak hand, but he played it well, both tactically and as a matter of principle. He couldn't stop NATO accepting new mem-bers, such as Poland, but he could have lobbed some rhetorical hand grenades as he retreated and thereby shaken up Europe. That would have been self-defeating in the long run, but it might have felt good for a time.

Instead he chose a states man's role. Europe and the world were watching, he said before the eight-hour talks, "that we do not lose the partnership that has developed in recent years . . . We will part from the ummit as friends."

Potentially the most sensible accomplishment of the day was the two leaders' agreement on a with their green and white flag and a banner reading, "We support an as Start III, under which each The party nationally has lately been | 2007, its strategic nuclear arsenal to between 2,000 and 2,500 warheads - one-fifth of the lev-

els of five years ago. Russia has yet to ratify Start "When you're running for office, people know you are for independence, so it's not necessary to say it of weapon and then, to reach parity with the U.S., actually build a new class of missile. Also on hand was the Taiwan In That's not what Russia should be spending money on, even if it had the money.

vides the assurance that those new weapons won't have to be built. But whether that's enough Tibetans also turned out in large | to persuade Russia's parliament numbers, wearing traditional costume. They held signs with slogans and without Start II is uncertain—and without Start III can't happen.

Last week's agreement pro-

Beijing Fury At Visit By Dalai Lama

Keith B. Richburg in Kachalung, Talwan

THE scene last Saturday at the airport in this southern port city must rank among China's worst nightnares; the Dalai Lama, the exiled Tibetan "god-king" denounced for trying to "split the motherland" landing on the shores of this breakaway island accused of plotting its own move toward independence.

Outside the airport terminal there was a boisterous display of the kind of street democracy still unheard of in Communist-controlled China. Tibetans and Talwanese called for independence and denounced Belling. Human-rights advocates handed out brochures challenging China's record on politi cal repression. Occasional scuffles broke out between separatists and smaller groups calling for China to remain unified.

leader and a Nobel Peace Prize winner, said his trip to Taiwan - seen by Beijing as a renegade province -sovereignty over Taiwan, lashed out at the visit; the official People's Daily called it "a political crusade upheld by splittist and Tibetan indepenlence forces collaborating within Taiwan to split the motherland."

The six-day trip was the Dalai Lama's first to Taiwan, and he was being feted with the red-carpet treatment normally accorded a head of of China — and the rival governments on opposite sides of the Talments on



The Dalai Lama salutes supporters during his Taiwan visit

and thousands of followers fled their | The meeting with Lee, due to take Ilmalayan homeland in 1959.

In his arrival statement, the Dalai Lama stressed the apiritual, non-political nature of his visit. He talked about human values and the need to cratically elected legislature, apparmaintain spiritual harmony amid breakneck economic development. was purely religious in nature. China, which has occupied Tibet since invading it in 1950 and also claims gage a reporter on whether his presence was likely to further enrage China. But he did say he was looking forward to meeting Taiwan's first democratically elected presi-dent, Lee Teng-hul, who, like the Dalal Lama, has been accused in of-ficial Chinese rhetoric of being a

"splittist" out to divide China.

"I'm looking forward to seeing your president, Lee Tenghui," the Dalai Lama sald, speaking slowly in English. "Of course I always keep in

place on March 27, was expected to infuriate China's rulers. The Dalai Lama has canceled a

planned speech to Taiwan's demoently to avoid causing further trouble with Beiling. A spokesman was quoted as saying the speech was scrapped because of the spiritual leader's strong desire "not to cause any inconvenience or embar-rassment to the host government." After his brief airport statement

the ocher-robed Dalai Lama was driven through flag-draped streets to his hotel and then to southern Taiwan's famed Fokuangshan temple, During his visit, he planned to hold a series of prayer meetings at stadiums.

If he and his backers were trying

to play down the political symbolism of this trip, the word had not reached

sive Party were out in full force, dependent Talwan and Tibet." de-emphasizing its pro-indepen-dence stance, but the local chapter here had no reservations about making the party's position known.

Members of Taiwan's pro-

ndependence Democratic Progres-

every day," one party official ex-plained from behind the banner. dependence Party, a breakaway group that split from the Democra-tic Progressive Party over accusations that the Democrats were

growing soft in their independence

Paris backs down on outside force for Zaire

OVER the past few months the French government has found it increasingly difficult to defend its policy on Zaire. On more than one occasion it has given the impression it is President Mobutu Sese Seko's last remaining ally.

Only recently, President Jacques Chirac said he was "the man in the best position to represent his country", while the French foreign minister, Herve de Charette, claimed he was "the only person capable of resolving the problem" of Zaire's terri-

torial integrity.
No doubt realising that its position had become untenable, France has now come out in support of the

"We continue to support Sahnoun's action, for the continuation of military conflict can only be destructive," says Jacques Rummelhardt, a French foreign ministry spokesman. When asked about Mobutu's health. he merely said that it was "the subect of further concern".

He refused to comment on re-marks by the Belgian foreign minister, Erik Derijcke, who said of the rebel leader, Laurent-Desire Kabila; "[He] is a factor that cannot be ignored. The Mobutu era ended some time ago. You can't turn the clock back."

A rather dispirited French diplomat admitted to Le Monde that

an early breakthrough in his mission, despite the mood of scepticism now prevailing in international diplomatic circles.

Paris says that despite appearances Sahnoun has just made "interesting progress" and that he has had frequent talks with Kabila. The two men met on March 15 in Goma, only three days after a previous meeting brokered by the Ugandan president, Yoweri Museveni.

The hope in Paris is that Sahnoun's action will succeed before or during the African summit due to be held in the Togolese capital, Lome, on March 25-26, under the aegis of

instrumental in getting them to accept rapidly - and well before the fall of Kisangani - the broad lines of the peace plan, which provides for negotiations with After months of verbal skirmishing between Paris and Washington, French government officials have decided to stop volcing their differences with their American opposite

) Criticism of France's attitude, that

Kengo wa Dondo's government was

Interestingly, some French leaders are now convinced that the United States has not been acting with any Machiavellian intentions the UN secretary general, Kofi Others, however, still fear Washing-UN-appointed mediator, Mohamed France's tirelessly reiterated apSahnoun. On March 17, it appealed to all the parties involved in the later vention to help the refugees the "extraordinary" meeting of the later vention to help the refugees the "extraordinary" meeting of the later vention to help the refugees the "extraordinary" meeting of the later vention to help the refugees the "extraordinary" meeting of the later vention to help the refugees the "extraordinary" meeting of the later vention to help the refugees the "extraordinary" meeting of the later vention to help the refugees the "extraordinary" meeting of the later vention to help the refugees the "extraordinary" meeting of the later vention to help the refugees the "extraordinary" meeting of the later vention to help the refugees the "extraordinary" meeting of the later vention to help the refugees the "extraordinary" meeting of the later vention to help the refugees the "extraordinary" meeting of the later vention to help the refugees the "extraordinary" meeting of the later vention to help the refugees the "extraordinary" meeting of the later vention to help the refugees the "extraordinary" meeting of the later vention to help the refugees the "extraordinary" meeting of the later vention to help the refugees the "extraordinary" meeting of the later vention to help the refugees the "extraordinary" meeting of the later vention to help the refugees the "extraordinary" meeting the later vention to help the refugees the "extraordinary" meeting the later vention to help the refugees the "extraordinary" meeting the later vention to help the refugees the "extraordinary" meeting the later vention to help the refugees the "extraordinary" meeting the later vention to help the refugees the later vention to help the refugees the "extraordinary" meeting the later vention to help the refugees the later vention t

numbers.

countries concerned. (March 19)....

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John Schwartz and Saundra Torry

HE smallest of the major American tobacco companies settled 22 state lawsuits last week by admitting that smoking causes cancer and other diseases. that nicotine is addictive and that the industry targets underage smokers -- concessions that could have repercussions for the entire

Liggett Group Inc. also agreed to release thousands of pages of internal documents that could provide damaging evidence in lawsuits still pending against other cigarette makers and to provide Liggett employees to testify as witnesses in

Minnesota Attorney General Hubert H. Humphrey III compared the Liggett action to "turning state's evidence." and said, "this is a little like busting a street drug dealer to get at the Colombian drug cartel."

"I believe this is the beginning of the end of this conspiracy of lies and deception," said Arizona Attorney General Grant Woods at the news conference where the agreement was announced. "Someone is finally lelling the truth."

Breaking for the second time with the tobacco industry's united front, Liggett also agreed to beef up the warning labels on its products and pay 25 per cent of pretax profits to the states for the next 25 years. The money would be used to help pay for the costs of treating smo-kers' health problems and for antismoking programs, which is what the original lawsuits had sought.

Before the deal was even signed the other major tobacco companies denounced the agreement and raced to court in Winston-Salem. North Carolina, where they won a court order temporarily blocking Liggett from releasing documents covered by other companies' attorney-client privilege.

Liggett immediately released a handful of documents that it determined were not covered by attorney-client privilege to the attorneys

pages of protected documents to courts around the country hearing the state suits. If a judge determines that the documents show that crimes or fraud had occurred, the legal protections for those papers could be broken.

The first state trial begins on June 2 in Mississippi. The documents also could be used in some 200 other individual and class-action lawsuits filed against cigarette makers by smokers, ex-smokers and people who say they are victims of secondhand smoke.

In addition, federal prosecutors investigating the tobacco industry said they would be taking a close look at the documents as possible evidence of fraud and false statements to Congress and government agencies. A Justice Department spokesman said "the department will seek any information and

'This is like busting a street dealer to get at the Colombian drug cartel'

documents that are germane to its investigation."

The admission that companies arget children could also help the linton administration's initiative giving the Food and Drug Adminisration power to limit youth access to tobacco products, which is currently being challenged in federal court in North Carolina.

The other major tobacco companies were quick to denounce the agreement, saying it was part of an ongoing effort by Liggett Chairman Bennett S. LeBow in his bid to sell Liggett to R.J. Reynolds. Under the new agreement, a company that acquires Liggett would be protected from some of the financial obligaions of mounting an appeal if it loses one of the suits. The new agreement comes a short time before the annual meeting of RJR's shareholders.

TB Epidemic Levels Off **Under Low-Cost Strategy**

agreement on Thursday last week Philip Morris, the world's biggest to

bacco firm, was down 5 percent to

\$115.874, and fell to \$115.30 on Fri-

day. RJR Nabisco Holdings lost 2 per-

cent on Thursday, closing at \$31.50.

Tobacco industry analysts were

unimpressed by the news. "I don't

think this settlement is anything

earthshaking," said Diana K. Tent-

But experts and anti-smoking ac-

tivists said Wall Street had failed to

account for the impact Liggett's ad-

missions could have on juries weighing tobacco liability cases. If

Liggett documents showed the in-

dustry had been lying for genera-

tions, it could also alienate tobacco

Liggett first broke ranks with the

tobacco industry in March 1996.

when LeBow announced that the

company had settled with five of the

states that had sued at that time.

and had reached a separate agree-

ment with attorneys mounting a

massive class-action suit against the

Since that agreement, however, the so-called Castano class-action

suit was thrown out by a federal

appeals court last year, causing it to

be broken up into several smaller

suits. At the same time, the number

of states suing the industry has

climbed to 22, and a number of

cities and counties have also filed

Although all of the states have

oined the Liggett settlement, one of

the major participants has refused

to sign: Blue Cross Blue Shield of

Minnesota, which joined Humphrey

piggest litigation effort. Minnesota

as gathered more than 26 million

dustry documents in warehouses

The insurer objected to a provi-

sion of the agreement that attempts

to create a "settlement class" of

plaintiffs whose rights to sue would

be foreclosed. "We won't be part of

any type of settlement that promises

much, but delivers little," said Andy

Azajkowski, president and chief op-

erating office of Blue Cross.

n the state and outside of London.

to mount what is probably the

industry in New Orleans.

companies' traditional defenders in

Congress and state legislatures.

ple of Salomon Brothers.

A STRICT but inexpensive tuber-culosis control program has caused the worldwide TB epidemic to level off for the first time in years at an estimated 16 million to 20 million active cases, the World Health Organization reported last

Global implementation of the strategy, called "directly observed treatment short-course" (DOTS), could prevent as many as 10 million deaths worldwide during the next 10 years, the WHO projected in a new report

DOTS, in which health workers ensure that patients take all their medicine for a full six-month course of treatment, "produces cure rates as high as 95 per cent, even in the poorest of countries," the report said. The approach eventually could "cut in half" the global trend of the disease, which results in 6 million to 8 million new cases annually, the WHO said. Before 1996, incidence had been rising by more than I million cases a year, and WHO had predicted an annual increase of

10.2 million cases by 2000. Three-quarters of the world's TB cases are in 13 countries, including China, India, Bangladesh, Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico and Zaire, Conditions are particularly severe in Pakistan, Ethiopia, Thailand, the Philippines, South Africa and Russia. In Russia alone, incidence increased 70 per cent from 1991 to 1996, and the TB death rate rose 90 per cent.

But the report emphasized that a global DOTS strategy also should be endorsed by affluent nations beway to protect the world's 500 million annual international travelers - and the people they return home to." And the specter of proliferating drug-resistant strains, WHO noted, threatens "everyone who breathes air, from Wall Street to the Great Wall of China.'

Worldwide, WHO estimates that as many as 2 billion people are in- 1/1B Programme in Geneva.

feeted with the TB bacterium, the world's leading infectious killer of adults in the prime years between ages 15 and 50. However, only a small fraction of those will develop an active case of the disease.

The DOTS program requires local health-care personnel to guarantee that TB patients take the entire six-month course that combines four strong, proven medications. Often, to save money, avoid inconvenience or clude social stigma, infected people quit the drug regimen as soon as they feel better, but long before the disease is stopped. In China, the DOTS regimen

ichieved 94 percent cure rates, he said; elsewhere it consistently produced 85 percent rates

The cost of the entire course of reatment is about \$100 per patient n less developed countries, where realth-care labor costs are low. Bumgarner said. "On a per capita basis, that's not much more than 10 cents" for each person in the total population, he said. So it is affordable by "even the poorest countries, which may be spending \$5 or \$6 per

The microbe that causes TB -Mycobacterium tuberculosis — is extremely hardy, easily spread by coughing and contagious through the air. As a result, "when a patient s not cured," the WHO report warns, "he or she will infect on a erage, 10 to 15 triends, family and co-workers each vear." Halting treatment prematurel

dso encourages the growth of mul-

liple drug-resistant strains of the TB pacterium because the strongest If it wants to strangle my administra most virulent types survive a few tion, that will be a problem." While the final tally is not in, the loses of antibiotics. WHO estimates FMLN won at least seven of the 14 hat as many as 50 million person state capitals, including not only the are infected with multiple druggesistant TB, including 18 percent of national capital, but the nation's second-largest city, Santa Ana. It is exthe cases in Lithuania and 14 perpected to win about 100 of the 263 cent in Estonia. Because there are municipalities, up from 14 in 1994. no drugs to treat it, multiple drugresistant TB is "virtually a death edged out as the biggest party in sentence, even in developed cour the 84-seat legislative assembly. tries," said Richard Bumgarner, deputy director of WHO's Global While the FMLN won 28 seats, up from 12, the governing Republican

Douglas Farah in San Salvador HEN Hector Silva aneaked back into the country 12 years ago to begin organizing political support for Th. A ... Stille, A . 4000s in, A Sample and A ... A . Markist guerrillas and a negotiated end to the nation's civil war, he could not have foreseen that his journey would culminate with his election as the mayor of San Salvador. But Silva's stunning victory in this capital of 1.4 million is the most visible sign of the political tremo that shook El Salvador on March 16 during legislative and municipal elections. For the first time, former Marxist guerrillas of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) won through the ballot box what they had sought during 12 years of war against the U.S.-backed government: a measure of real power within the political system. Silva, 49, a U.S.-educated gynecologist, was a political ally of the FMLN, but not a member or a com-BEE batant. However, the FMLN was by far the largest party in the coalition 题 與 與 與 Silva led to victory, making him the most visible elected leftist official in

Salvadoran Left Wins Via Ballot Box

Every vote counts . . . A man walks past election posters in San

seats, down from 38 in the previous | so much, and to begin preparing fo assembly. The rest of the seats are held by a variety of smaller parties.

The strong FMLN showing has sent shock waves through Arena, which has dominated the political scene since 1988, handily winning the past four elections, two for the presidency and two for municipal and legislative offices. Arena leaders claimed their followers stayed home

because they were overconfident. And the FMLN was narrowly At a news conference on March 20. President Armando Calderon Sol said Arena had to begin a "process of analysis and reflection" to see why its power share shrank

the 1999 presidential elections.

Arena was set up in 1980 as part o paramilitary structure aimed at wiping out communism, represented by the FMLN. While Arena has become more institutionalized and the FMLN has laid down its weapons as part of a 1992 U.N.-brokered peace agreement and has become a legal party, antagonisms still exist.

During the 1980s, the United States, fighting proxy wars against the Soviet Union, poured \$6 billion in economic and military aid into this Vermont-sized country of 6 mil-

Luis Cardenal, president of the Chamber of Commerce, said there was "moderate concern" among the business community that the FMLN, with its new strength, would revert to its Marxist ideology and begin nationalizing industries and driving away foreign investment. He ac-knowledged Silva's reputation for integrity and moderation and said he hoped all sides could work together.

"Six years ago these same people used Marxist discourse, calling for socialism and against private enterview. "They were outside the law. Now they have a chance to support their new discourse with actions, and I hope they do. The conditions around the world and in this country have changed."
Perhaps nothing better measures

he change than the fact that Mario Valiente, the outgoing mayor of San Salvador and Arena leader, called Silva to congratulate him, as did Calderon Sol.

It was the first time Arena had concede a major electoral defeat to its former armed enemies, and i was especially painful because the mayor of San Salvador is widely considered the second-most powerful elected position in the country.

But there is concern the central government, which provides some nding for the capital, and big busiessmen who support Arena could ry to choke Silva's administration.

The true test of the elections will e how much support the municipality gets from the central government a place where the latter holds all the cards and most of the money.

said political analyst Leonel Gomez. Silva, sitting in a modest office that served as his compaign headquarters, said he had been invited to meet with leaders of the private sector and would try to convince them that withholding funds from his administration would be bad for the country and the democratic process.

Silva, who was born in Massachusetts, where his father studied at Harvard University, said the fact that the FMLN let him run as their candidate, rather than a party militant or former combat commander, lion in an effort to defeat the FMLN. I showed thinking had changed.

Court Asked To Rule On Internet

Joan Biskupic and John Schwartz

N THE Supreme Court's first ven ture into cyberspace, the justices seemed receptive last week to the idea that the government should shield children from sexually indecent materials on the Internet. But they were skeptical about whether a broad new federal law aimed at limiting computer pornography unfairly censors users of the network that connects millions worldwide.

During a 70-minute session with two premier legal advocates, the justices expressed uncertainty about how to deal with the emerging technology and concern about how much control Congress should have as it attempts to regulate a growing phere of public conversation.

The case, one of the most closely vatched this term, immerses the high court in a complex and unexplored area of free speech with potential implications for lawmakers and parents, librarians and educators, and online businesses. A crowd filled the courtroom as free-speech activists and anti-pornography advocates gathered in the snow outside.

At issue is a law passed last year hat makes it illegal to transmit sexpally explicit material to anyone under age 18. The law excludes from prosecution those who make a reasonable, effective and appropriate" attempt to keep indecent material out of the hands of minors.

While some justices suggested Congress was stifling constitutionally protected conversations between adults, it seems unlikely the high court will rule with the unanimity of the special three-judge panel that struck down the law last summer. Although the high court could ultimately find that the Communications Decency Act violates the First Amendment, the justices last week seemed sharply divided in both inclination and legal approach. A decision in Reno vs. American Civil Liberties Union may occur by July.

Some justices were troubled by how freely minors can get access through their computers to pornography, which they cannot get in pookstores or adult theaters. But they also questioned the practicality of enforcing the law: How, say, could someone sending sexually explicit material screen out children yet still Sellube with adults?

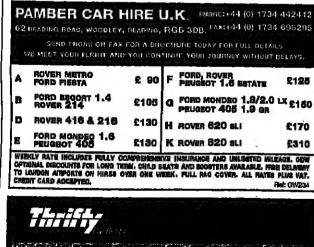
Justice Sandra Day O'Connor de cribed the Internet as "a public place . . . much like a street corner or a park." But reflecting some of her ambivalence as well as that of others on the bench, she later sugthority to restrict a narrow category of "patently offensive" materials.

Arguing in defense of the federal law, Deputy Solicitor General Seth P. Waxman said an unregulated Internet "threatens to give every child with access to a computer a free pass to the equivalent of every adult bookstore and theater in the country,"

He added that "it is technically fe sible to screen for age." Although the lower court that first reviewed the law said it would be prohibitively expensive for noncommercial Internet users to verify the ages of potential recipients, Waxman insisted teen-agers could be stopped from accessinfringement, they said, of their First | ing indecent material through the Amendment rights and a barrier to use of identification numbers distrib-

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Campaign Finance Eludes Easy Solution

OPINION

Central America.

scene across the region.

His election and other FMLN

gains reversed a tide that has seen

the left and its revolutionary

thetoric swept from the political

The future of the country and the

city depend on two things," Silva said

in an interview. "First is the FMLN:

how it acts and if it understands that

governing is judged on results, and

that it has to deliver. The second is

the private sector, which has to un-

derstand it has to share a little more.

David S. Broder

ONE DOOR to reforming the campaign finance system was shut last week but another, more promising one was pushed further

A Senate vote proved conclube amended this year to make government regulation of political spending easier. After a few days of desultory debate, the Senate voted 61-38 to kill a constitutional amendment that would have allowed Congress and the legislatures to set reasonable limits" on spending for by the range of organizations that federal and state elections. The amendment would have reversed a 1976 Supreme Court decision that said unless a candidate voluntarily accepts spending limits, restrictions on the size of his campaign treasury
violate his First Amendment freedom of speech.

this year by the Democratic leaders | of Business Political Action Comof the Senate and House. The public clearly wants reform

and many members of Congress also want to stop the runaway fund-raising race. But 11 of the 45 Democrate and 50 of the 54 voting Republicans discerned the danger the amendment posed to essential democratic freedoms. As Sen. Robert Bennett, R. Hard and the state of t tempted to decide that a "reasonable limit" on spending was so low that challengers would, in effect, have no chance to compete against someone

enjoying the perks of office.

The broader threat to First Amendment freedoms was pointed up sent representatives to a pre-vote news conference organized by Sen. Mitch McConnell, R.Kentucky, the leading opponent of the Hollings amendment and of other legislative

They included not only such Republican allies as the National Rifle The proposed amendment was, Association, the Christian Coalition, adapted from one Sen. Ernest F. | the National Right to Life Commit-Hollings, D-South Carolina, has of tee, the National Association of Re. what might come next, The report

Carriers union. Disagree as they might on other issues, they came to

to speak directly to the voters.

mittees, but such liberal organizations as the American Civil Liberties Union, the National Education Association and the National Rural Letter and inflammatory language.

That fear is not easily dismissed. Earlier in the same week, a more hopeful note emerged from a conference arranged by Paul Taylor, executive director of the Free TV for Straight Talk Coalition, working with the Annenberg Public Policy Center of the University of Pennsylvania. Taylor, a former Washington Post reporter now employed by the Pew Charitable Trusts enlisted Walter Cronkite and a host of other big names, who last fall pressured television broadcasters into giving presidential candidates blocks of free time

The conference reviewed the results of that experiment and debated fered in the past and was endorsed altors and the National Association | card, prepared by the Annenberg | effective communication. | uted only to adults.

Center and released last week, gave mixed grades. With broadcast times varying from network to network (instead of the nightly, prime-time slot Taylor had hoped for) and with little publicity, the programs were seen by only one fifth of the voters surveyed - most of them already avid consumers of political information.

On the other hand, the programs vere judged to be informative and relatively free of personal attacks

it is now incumbent on the networks to expand the free time option and promote the programs better. President Clinton said the Federal Communications Commission should make free time for candidates part of he "public service requirement" proadcasters must fulfill in return for their free (and highly profitable) use of the public airwayes. There were dissenters. Two politi-

cal consultants, one from each party, objected to the requirement that the candidates speak for themselves in free time, as it meant the emotionladen visual images and sound effects they love would be barred — an AMERICAN DREAMERS: The Wallaces and Reader's Digest - An Inside Story

By Peter Canning Simon & Schuster, 379pp. \$27.50

HE SAGA of DeWitt and Lila Wallace, founders of Reader's Digest, is so rich and emblematically American that it has inspired a half-dozen books over the years. Peter Canning's book distinguishes itself by giving a view from deep inside the RD world — he was the magazine's managing editor for years — that thankfully avoids the superficiality associated with the av-

From the outside, the Wallace story is a shining American fable of entrepreneurship rewarded. The idea behind Reader's Digest was stunningly simple, an extension of Wallace's early attempts to help farmers by printing summaries of freely available Agriculture Department pamphlets. The magazine boom of the teens and '20s gave Wallace ample raw material to present readers with a broader sample of articles "of enduring value."

Unlikely as it seems to those accustomed to the Digest's contemporary aura of moral conservatism. the first issues were actually published from Greenwich Village's MacDougal Street, a main artery of bohemian life during the Roaring Twenties, Indeed, the Wallaces recruited tipsy speakeasy regulars to wran and mail copies of the first issue in January 1922.

No one could have anticipated its success. By 1941, the RD circulation was an astounding four million Even more extraordinary was the Wallaces' generosity toward employees: During the Depression, Wallace paid his managing editor and business manager more than \$100,000 a year; to this day, journalists covet the high pay and leisurely pace of Digest Jobs.

Although easily mocked, the Digest formula — emphasizing outimism, simplicity and pragmatism obviously tapped deeply into the American psyche. On occasion the Digest provided genuine public service: One of the earliest articles on the horrors of automobile safety, "And Sudden Death," ran in the August 1935 Issue, prompting thou-

sands of reprints and letters. By the late '40s, Reader's Digest was the planet's most successful magazine, reaching 16 million readers worldwide and providing the Wallaces with far more money than

a couple could possibly spend. As Canning deftly shows, however, the Horatio Alger facade hid darker sides. While Canning never quite says that Lila Wallace was extramar-itally prolific, he strongly implies it. Meanwhile, DeWitt carried on a bizarre, seven-year affair with his nlece that consisted primarily of groping her during lengthy daytime binges in Manhattan bars.

As the Wallaces grew older, they isolated themselves in a castle called High Winds, losing touch with readers and staff alike, De-Witt's dedication to a simple idea made him reluctant to accept innocame irresistible. Almost as inevitably, the growth of the RD empire attracted a shocking number of leeches at all levels. From Manhattan lawyers who finagled sweetheart stock deals down to servants who helped themselves to gold platters, the Wallaces became quintessential suckers. Canning's research into the com-

pany's interior pays off dearly as his narrative arrives in the 1980s. With the Wallaces withdrawal, the empire threatened to crumble. Financially, the magazine was torn between those who clung to Wallace's vision of a service to readers and employees and those who clamored for greater profits; editorially, the rift was between traditionalists in New York and the hard right-wing Washington bureau, which viewed the Digest's international presence as a handy conduit for CIA propaganda.

The latter won out in a 1984 coup. in its denouement, American Dreamers becomes almost comic. Canning's access to limo drivers and gardeners makes the book read like some real-life Wuthering Heights, where servants control the destinies of falling families.

At times Canning's closing chap-

ters threaten to become tracts

against two principals — Barnabas McHenry and Laurance Rockefeller - whom Canning blames for some of the more extreme white-collar rip-offs of RD stock. While Canning's evidence of inappropriate conduct is convincing — legal decidons were being made in DeWitt Wallace's name well after his mental and physical faculties had deteriorated — it's rarely clear what, if any, alternatives were possible. The fall of the house of Wallace was brought on by greed and corporate modernization; Canning's skill is in documenting how those indomitable forces combined to make a very



Cast of thousands . . . Henry Moore's Mother And Child shows the open-jawed child reaching for the pipels

The Breast of the Matter

Marina Warner

A HISTORY OF THE BREAST Pv Marlivn Yalom Knopf. 331 pp. \$29.95

TAX replicas of parts of the body have been found in the most ancient shrines; some of these reproduce women's breasts, offerings made no doubt to forestall infant mortality or wasting disease. The word in Greek for a woman's breast — mamme — clearly identifies it above all with motherhood. Early erotle associations, distinct from nurture and survival, seem to stir in such famous wonders of antiquity as the snake goddess of the Minoans, brandishing serpents in her flounced Sunday best, and in the coquettishness of the Venus pudica pose, when the goddess shields her breast and her puble cleft and, in so doing, draws attention to them.

Marilyn Yalom has chosen a rich and fascinating theme. A History Of The Breast opens grandiloquently: "I intend to make you think about women's breasts as you never have before." The author's basic metaphor for approaching her theme is drawn from the school of libertarian thought about rights that sees everything as property. "Who owns the breast?" she asks trucuhas called many remarkable female | Henry Moore's most savage Mother witnesses - such as the 17th-century midwife Louise Bourgeois; Fanny Burney, with her excruciating, courageous account of her mastectomy, in 1811, performed at home, without oplates of any kind; and the Mexican artist Frida Kahlo. But Yalom also relies on male testimony and drifts away from her appointed task; necessarily, many of the images in this richly illustrated volume are man-made, eloquent of their trespassing hungers.

Speeding through changes is taste and focus, Yalom stops to contemplate Dutch domestic ideals, pre-Enlightenment wet-nursing and he propaganda for mother's milk. She introduces some powerful material about "mammies," who nursed the master's offspring on the plantations, often at the expense of their own, "Modern democracies," she writes harshly, "invented the politicized breast and have been cutting their teeth on it ever since." This is synthetic history, born of papers of a thousand conferences, the

cud of many pastures. The strongest chapters bring the history up to date, with "the psychological breast" and "the medical breast," when Marilyn Yalont's sympathy and involvement liven up her tone. She reviews psychonnalytical Of The Breast leaves this most pow theories of the Good and Bad Breast, | crful of bodily symbols thoroughly which inspired, for example, some of | exposed but still a mystery.

and Child sculptures, showing the baby open-jawed and snatching like nursing shark. Yalom paredies Freud's theory of penis eavy, substituting the breast: The passage is funny and convincing. She also has a cer crisis: "One in eight or nine American women can expect to be diagnosed with the disease," he writes. She struggles to cover the turnoil of artistic - and coameticventures through which women are reclaiming the breast: in feminist pornography (Annie Sprinkle), nip ple rings, poetry. There are some mawkish examples, but Sharon Olds's crotic lines on making love while feeding a baby have an unveiled immediacy that excepts them.

But the book doesn't reach into that American Imagery that has peniscs) any more satisfyingly than manages to persuade when it comes to such vexed issues a women's porn and body plerche. The individualist argument — if it woman doing it, it's her body, so that must be O.K. - simply doesn't meet the sensitivities and complexties of the debate over time, or, in deed, in individual lives. Oddly, after several hundred pages, A History

The dearth of IT workers threatcourse involving lilegal boat journeys, dangerous swims, and naviparanola sets in about others who

> Today, America is the undisputed leader in hi-tech products and services. Our competitive position for tomorrow is put at severe risk by children totally turned off maths seats in our university classrooms says Harris Miller, president of the tormation Technology Associa-

Composed of hi-tech companies.
The problem has sparked concern n the White House, Congress, uni-

tile takeover for rival Thyssen, a bid it later abandoned after Thyssen declared it had won support from a blocking 25 per cent of shareholders opposed to the offer, and Krupp was unable to finance the takeover without incurring intolerable debt burdens. Now the two are to go ahead with a merger of their steel opera-

Steel hit by metal fatigue

that was inevitable.

gins, analysts believe it has merely

brought forward a rationalisation

There is still large overcapacity in

the European steel industry; some

say production exceeded demand

It is this that last week led two of

by 20 million tonnes last year.

Germany's steel and engineering be-hemoths to lock horns. Krupp

Hoesch announced an \$8 billion hos-

company's bottom line. But while | ecutive control of Thyssen, thus crethere is no doubt that sterling's strength has hit the company's marsteel producers' association, welcomed the Krupp/Thyssen proposal as necessary to reduce capacity.

It is widely accepted that a radical consolidation in the European steel industry is overdue. Paul Compton, steel analyst with Merrill Lynch. has no doubts there are too many players. "There are 16 or so steel producers in Europe; we need six. Japan's steel market is the same size as Europe's and it has half a dozen. With so many operators, there will never be price stability."

Today's difficulties stem mostly from the historic and political nature of the industry. After the war, nations that had depended on steel to back their military campaigns looked to it as a buyer. If this happens, it will be to help rebuild their economies. wipes at least \$150 million off the I tions, which will come under the ex- I Most steel producers were nation-

alised and those privately owned were strictly controlled. But once the post-war expansion had abated, the industry faced surplus capacity and excessive costs. In the 1970s new highly efficient producers emerged in Japan and South Korea. Then alu-minium and plastic arrived as possible replacements for steel.

The number of steelworkers in Europe dropped from more than 900,000 to about 330,000. Massive state aid was used to prop up loss making industries, but as the burden on public finance rose, privatisation appeared to offer a way out.

British Steel was privatised in 1988, turning it from a heavy lossmaker to Europe's most profitable producer. France followed in 1995, privatising Usinor Sacilor. Italy has sold its state-owned steel producer to a private company and Spain Is preparing to sell a stake in its producer, CSI - Usinor Sacilor is hotly tipped as a buyer. If this happens, it will be tional alliances. — The Observer

in Brief

HE pound's rapid rise against competing currencies has knocked export demand for UK manufactured foods down to its lowest level for more than three years, the : Confederation of British Industry announced.

ICROSOFT shares dropped by as much as 7 per cent after the company announced that the next generation of its Windows 95 computer operating system might not be on the market until after Christmas. More han 23 million shares changed hands on the news.

S COTTISH AMICABLE has been acquired by Prudential for \$2.4 billion. More than a million policy holders will receive around \$2,200 each following the takeover.

M ILLIONS of Norwich Union policyholders will each re-\$1,000 in Britain's first flotation of a mutual insurance company.

YRIACOS PAPOUIS. the trader at the centre of the \$140 million interest rate "black hole" at NatWest Markets, is still refusing requests to co-operate with the banking group's investigation into the scandal

THE Institute of Directors admitted that bulging pay packets for some of Britain's top bosses — particularly in the privatised utilities — had damaged the image of business and called for City Institutions to press for the removal of directors who failed to perform.

RENCH carmaker Renault has clocked up its first loss for a decade, falling FF5.25 bil-lion (\$903 million) into the red in 1996. However, the company expects to show an operating profit this year.

G UINNESS announced record profits of \$1,520 million, an improvement of 5 per cent over last year that des an expensive share buy-back last March.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

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Australia	2,0483-2,0488	1,9986-2.0009
Austria	19.14-19.18	16.88-18.91
Belglum	58.11-68.22	- 55.34-55.44
Canada	2.2163-2.2204	2.1748-2.1779
Denmerk	10.38-10.37	10.24-10.28
France .	9,17-9.18	9.05-9.08
Germent	2.7204-2.7229	2.6848-2.6882
Hong Kong	12.48-12.49	12.28-12.29
Ireland. 100	1.0240-1.0255	1.0183-1.0210
Italy ·	2,723-2,726	2,687-2,691
Japan	197.58 - 198,10	19628-198.67
Netherlanda	3.0584-3.0617	3,0203-3.0239
New Zealand	2.3140-2.9170	2.2833-2.2991
Norway	10.62-10.83	10,88-10,89
Portugal	273.05-273.00	270,19-270.68
Spain	230.87-281.10	227 93-228 25
Sweden	12.29-12.81	12 27-12 29
Switzerlenid	2,3488-2.3515	23 67-23189
USA Y	1.6117-1.6128	1.6688-1.5678
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The geek shall

GUARDIAN WEEKLY

Antony Barnett

RITISH Steel loves to quote

produce a tonne of liquid steel; today, it takes less than four. The result is

that although it makes almost as

much steel in 1997 as it did 18 years

ago, its workforce has dropped from 200,000 to around 50,000.

However, despite British Steel's position as the most efficient pro-

ducer in Europe - it made a record

\$1.7 billion profit last year — the al-

ready reduced workforce last week found out that up to 10,000 jobs are

likely to go over the next five years.

The company puts most of the blame on the 20 per cent rise in the

the fact that in 1979 it took

more than 14 man hours to

inherit the earth

Mark Tran in New York on a critical shortage of computer programmers

FTER being pursued for two Years, a developer finally de-cided to join Microsoft, but only when the software giant agreed to pay for moving his 27 dogs.
"Have you ever heard of an airline that takes 27 dogs in one ship-ment?" asks Microsoft recruiting director David Pritchard.

US companies facing a shortage of hi-tech workers are having to jack up salaries and dangle perks such as stock options to lure talent. Anec-dotes abound about the poaching that goes on. Silicon Valley communications company Bay Networks lost a programmer earning \$80,000, who had been with the firm five years, to a consultancy offering \$300,000 a year for two years.

IT workers are among the best paid in America. The average wage is \$12 an hour, though many IT jobs pay \$27-870 an hour, according to the Bureau of Labour Statistics.

familles have PCs. In 1995, the amount of money spent on PCs, for ens to slow innovation and growth in the US economy, and companies must seek employees overseas by outsourcing or moving facilities 64 million Internet surfers worldabroad. Now the US education system has come under fire for falling to As Daniel Burton, vice-president of software company produce enough hi-tech talent:

out in Foreign Policy magazine, the US, has a robust computer hardware. industry, the world's leading software industry, a telecommunications sector that is being rapidly dereguand science before they leave their lated and a strong consumer deplayground years, and by the empty mand. Japan, by contrast, has a strong computer hardware industry but is weak in software. Europe is lagging in hardware, software and telecommunications deregulation." tion of America (ITAA), which is

ving demand. In a survey of 2,000 US companies published last month by ITAA, the five job titles most in demand were IT-related. The association estimates that the number of the first time, exceeded that spent on televisions. And of the estimated unfilled positions for IT employees in large and medium-sized American number of IT workers they employ.

Increased recruiting and training has failed to solve the problem: supply is simply not meeting demand. Companies are already spending a

ing its edge in the information age puts the number of technies working seem premature, given its domi-

nance of the hi-tech market. The US from virtually none five years ago. software industry accounts for Some are running start-ups, many

software industry accounts for three quarters of the world market,

nine of the world's 10 biggest soft-ware companies are located in America, personal computer pene-tration of the business market in the

US has reached nearly 90 per cent, and more than a third of American

large amount of time and money head-hunting super-nerds. A third of IT companies engage in full-time trong computer hardware industry of 11 companies engage in turn out is weak in software. Europe is recruiting to fill II positions, and US companies spend billions on training their employees. GE Medical Systems, a unit of the General Electric conglomerate, hands out cess. As technology advances, it requires ever more skilled IT people to \$5,000 bonuses and airline tickets as

are signing up with the likes of Microsoft and America Online.

General economic growth and in

creasing reliance on technology

throughout US industry are also dri

Worse, 69 per cent of IT firms say few applicants possess the skills they seek. The problem lies also with schools, where maths education for 13- to 14-year-olds lags behind that of

cite the lack of skilled and trained

out computer students fast enough

From 1986 to 1994, the number grad-

uating with computer science de-

grees fell by 43 per cent, to 24,000.

But universities are not churning

workers as a barrier to growth.

Germany and Japan.
It's not all gloom and doom. Last year the US education department said if there were an internal talent companies is about 190,000. And that number is set to soar: 82 per cent of of all maths students in 41 coundents would be included.

The US also gets round the dearth of home-grown talent through immigration. Many top students from other countries study in the US and may stay on to work for US compa-nies, the government or university research facilities. For now, US companies are hav-

ing to look abroad, Motorola and Texas Instruments have set up centres in India and elsewhere. "If I had a good supply of engineers in the US, I'd never have asked a manager o versities and schools, and a commissioned by Global Internet. A study software personnel. No wonder 68 T J Rodgers, chief executive officer

Communal Eden Before the Fall

By Alex Garland Riverhead, 384 pp. \$23.95

A LEX GARLAND, at age 26, seems like a natural-born storyteller. He's written a furlously intelligent first novel about backpacker culture in Southeast Asia, a book that moves with the kind of speed and grace many older writers can only daydream about. Just as impressively, Garland has written what may be the first novel about the search for genuine experience among members of the so-called X Generation — twentysomethings weaned on video games, MTV, and stoned, aimless young travelers! The trip toward this traveler's second half, when this Edenic life propulsive fiction.

group of influences — The Heart Of Darkness, Vietnam war movies, The Lord Of The Flies, the Super Mario Brothers video game — Into a propulsive tale about Richard, the book's Western narrator, whom we first meet when he arrives on Bangkok's Ko Sahn Road with a Sahn Road, Richard explains, is real place that serves as "a decompression chamber for those about to leave or enter Thailand; a halfway

decades' worth of pop detritus — who are eager for adventure but that's not saide or reflexively cynical.

The Resolution of pop detritus — who have a vague sense that every— many members of his generation, local drug lords become menacing The Beach combines an unlikely

crippling case of let lag. The Ko a well-drawn map to a spot referred "backpacker land" — a slightly un- that Richard and others have heard house between the East and the Along with a bored young French West." The place is bustling with couple, he decides to seek it out.

done — that there are no remaining unexplored corners of the world.

Richard awakens from his first night in a cheap guest house to find that another traveler, a man the Thai police can identify only as Mr. Daffy Duck, has committed suicide in an adjacent room and has left him to only as The Beach. It's a place rumors about - a remote, unspolled island lagoon, sheltered from the sea and surrounded by a jungle.

thing worth doing has already been | who have never been confronted | even murder among members with war or mortal crisis, he feels an almost genetic need to test his mettle. "The only missing element," he says at one point, was a Doors who left him the map. soundtrack." They do eventually find their gone spectacularly wrong in part-beach, and it is a kind of paradise—

a communal Eden where a dozen or life, I'd done enough to keep me in so travelers have established a selfsustaining community. Garland de years," Richard says. Garland, on livers some fine writing about group dynamics and about how Richard thing spectacularly right. This isn't thing spectacularly right. and his friends lose themselves in perfect novel — a few of the charge

this ostensibly perfect new world.

The most dramatic sections of The Person contains the sections of the section of the sect The Beach arrive, however, in its Beach is nonetheless amblifieds,

haunted by the ghost of the man

By the book's close, things have

holy grail is a nearly lethal obstacle | begins to spin out of control: Rival

But concerns that America is los Project, based in Arlington, Virginia, per cent of the companies surveyed of Cypress Semiconductor.

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SCF has established a strong presence in West Africa over a number of years, and our work ranges from a large scale emergency programme in Liberia to long-term work on health, food security, social policy and other projects involved in systems management and community development. The SCF Regional Office provides advice on SCF policy and strategies to both the London HQ and field offices throughout West Africa.

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Harare

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You should have 5 years' overseas working experience relating to food security and/or rural economies, training in a relevant academic discipline, and a good knowledge and conceptual understanding of development issues with particular reference to food security work. You will also have an aptitude for computer graphics and spreadsheet packages, excellent communication, presentation and training skills and have the ability to work as part of a team.

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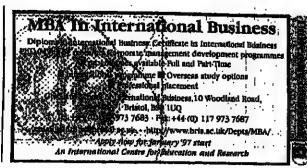
For further details and an application form write with CV to: Jenny Thomas, strator, Africa, SCF, 17 Grove Lane, London SE5 8RD o lax 0171 793 7610.

Closing date: 30th April 1997.

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Additional information may be obtained from Professor Richard Thomson, Tel: 0131 650 4)24 or e-mail R.Thomson@ed.ac.nk or Professor Mark Jones, 14:0131 247 4263 or e-mail MJ@nms.ac.uk

further particulars including details of the application procedure should be THE PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT,

THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH. I ROXBURGH STREET, EDINBURGH EH8 9TB TEL: 0131 650 2511 (24 hour answering service).

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N-M-S

. The Representative will manage OXFAM's Kivu programme and team of 45 staff.

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This post requires the ability to undertake regular overseas

mately 9 months of the year overseas. We are

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prevention of micronutritient deficiencies, supporting

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essential: • three years' experience in development and relief work, preferably Africa . proven management Interview date: w/c 12 May 1997.

APPOINTMENTS, COURSES 21

Provincial Representative

KIVU based Goma. E. Zaire Salary: USD 17,095 p.a.

. strong interpersonal and communication skills . fluency in written and spoken English and French. Selary: National salary of USD 17,095 p.a. plus relocation allowance based on notional home-base salary for those crossing national boundaries Currently based in Goma,

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2 year contracts

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ESP Accountant

Salary: £18,453 p.a. (UK taxable)

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ESP Programme Co-ordinator

Salary: £20,683 p.a. (UK taxable)

major International NGO; have financial skills, and a proven record of effective management skills. Language proficiency. especially French, Spanish or Portuguese, would be an assignments. Assignments are often undertaken at short notice advantage. The successful candidate for this post must be and normally last up to 3 months, during the first months of an based in a place with good international access and communications, but not necessarily in Oxford or the UK emergency programme. You would spend approximately 9 months Please quote ref: OS/ESP/PC/HM/GW. Applicants must have experience in assessment, planning

Closing date: 23 April 1997. Interview date: to be arranged and implementation of relief work, preferably gained within a

ESP Nutritionist

Salary: £18,453 per annum (UK taxable)

and food security assessments. Assignments are normally undertaken at short notice and normally last up to 3 months. You would be expected to spend up to 9 months overseas per annum. Applicants must have a degree or professional qualification

in nutrition. Two to three years overseas experience, preferably in emergencies, is required. Please quote ref: OS/ESP/NUT/HM/GW. Closing date: 23 April 1997. Interview date: to be arranged.

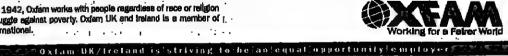
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For further details and an application form for all posts please send a large SAE to international Human Resources, Oxfam, 274 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 70Z. Please quote the appropriate reference when applying.

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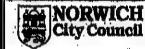
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APPOINTMENTS, COURSES 23

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Further particulars for these posts and an application form to be returned by 2 May 1997, are obtainable from the Personnel Office, Old College, King Street, Aberystwyth, Ceredigion, SY23 2AX. Tel. 01970 621832; fax 01970 622975; Email Iml@aber.ac.uk.



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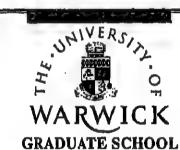
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The Principal, Norman Eddle, has been a Procusioner for 40 years, and him lectured in many countries in Europe and America, having been awarded many 1 Diplomas in recognition of his work in alternative medicine.

HOMOEOPATHY NUTRITION HERBAL MEDICINE NATUROPATHY

lied prospecting please contact, quoting Ref. GW THE COLLEGE OF NATURAL THERAPY 133 Gatley Road, Gutley, Cheadle, Cheshire, SKS, 4PD; Tel: +44 (0) 161 491 4314 Fax: +44 (0) 161 401 419 - NgG 19 0-0 Be5 20 Bg3 Rc8 21

Rac 1 0-0 22 f41 Bf6 Needing just

a draw to take first prize, Black has

opted for solid play but his earlier g5

proves fatal. After gxf4 23 Bxf4 Nxf4

24 Rxf4 Bxf4 25 Qxf4 e5 26 Qxh6

23 fxg5 fxg5 24 Nf5 lt's all over

now as White swarms into the weak

K-side. Ne5 25 Bxe5 dxe5 26

Ng3 Rfd8 27 Ne4 Kg7 28 Qf2

Ponomariov-Garcia

l e4 d5 2 exd5 Qxd5 3 Nc3

Qd8 4 d4 Nf6 5 Nf3 c6 6 Bc4

B65 7 Ne5 e6 8 g4 Bg6 9 h4

Bb4?! The Centre Counter has en-

jayed a revival lately, but here the critical line is Nbd7 10 Nxd7 Nxd7

10 Rh3 Nbd7 11 Qe2 Nb6 12

h5 Be4 13 Bf4 Qxd4 14 Rd1 Bd3 15 Rhxd3 Qxf4 16 Rd4

Qh2 17 Nxf7 0-0 18 Bxe6 Nbd5

19 Qe5 Qg2 20 Rxb4! Nxb4 21

Rd8! Nxc2+ 22 Ke2 Qg1? Raxd8

draws. 23 Qd6 Qe1+ 24 Kd3 Res

25 Rxu8 Nb4+ 26 Kc4 Resigns

No 2465

11 h5 Be4 12 Rh3 Bg2.

exd4 27 Qg5 + Kh7 28 Re4 wins.

Paul Evans

FEW miles from the outskirts of a Midlands town, high above rolling open fields and scattered woods, the dark form of a buzzard circles. This is not the vulture-like buzzard of American western movies; Buteo buteo is a hawk of a different feather. Looking, in flight, like miniature eagles, buzzards range widely across Europe. In the UK they bred almost everywhere until intense persecution began in the 13th century.

By 1875 buzzards were confined to western Britain. Their recovery was set back in the 1950s because of myxomatosis in rabbits and illegal persecution, which in some areas still continues. By 1983 there were at least 12,000 pairs of buzzards and in the past decade they have begun to reclaim their ranges in southern and eastern Britain.

As the buzzards again soar across Britain's skies, how lies the land beneath them? This is the green and pleasant land where the tragedy of BSE is being played out. Where farmers have become the occupation most likely to commit suicide. The inter-city zone carved up with roads and open-cast mining and exploited by retail parks and housing estates. This is the agribusiness shop

floor, with bigger farms, bigger machines and bigger subsidies. Where familiar features that stitched the old countryside together have vanished. Where, since the war, 209,000 miles of hedges have been grubbed up and only 13 per cent of dry-stone walls remain in decent nick. Where 97 per cent of hay meadows, 80 per cent of chalk and limestone downlands and 65 per cent of Culm grassland have been lost. This is the Arcadia where changes in agricultural practice and the use of chemicals have caused populations of once common wild animals and plants to crash. This is the land which waits for Dolly the sheep clone and other genetically englneered muppets to feed our future. So, on this evidence, despite a suc-



cess for buzzards, conservation has | through the air in an act of defiance. failed. Although there have been notable successes in protecting some of the finest wildlife habitats, conservation has failed to impede wholesale destruction of the countryside.

This land the buzzard spies is very different from the land where its ancestors were persecuted and driven from. And yet this buzzard is staking its claim. It soars and swoops above the fields, displaying its territorial rights.

The sun is rising above the buzzard heartland of the western hills and, with a long, thrilling mew, the bird dives earthward. The dark wings spread wide to reveal the copper, bronze, gold and rich brown plumage, firing through the dawn of a spring sky.

The buzzard's skydance marks the long miles of its world. Down to

but proclaiming, warning, daring. And what kind of land do we want? Can we not be inspired by these birds to defy the landowners, business interests and insensitive governance which wreck so much havoc and destruction in the countryside? When Wordsworth saw the slaughter of raptors and the growth of agriculture and industry, he was moved to write:

Today the buzzard is not hunting.

I grieve, when on the darker side Of this great charge I look; and there behold

Such outrage done to Nature as compels The indignant power to justify

Yea, to avenge her violated rights. . Perhaps we can take heart from the buzzard's wildness and help Chess Leonard Barden

UKE McSHANE edged closer to becoming the UK's youngest international master at Cardiff last month when the 13-year-old schieved the second of three required IM norms. Short and Sadler iold the record at 14, but when Short became an IM at Hastings 1980, the only teenager clearly ahead of him was Kasparov.

These days, junior chess is much more competitive, and Luke has at east three rivals near his age. The Ukraine's Ponomariov has the highest rating yet at age 13 of 2,565. close to super-GM standard; France's Bacrot beat ex-world champion Smyslov 5-1 in a match; while Spain's Vallejo was second in a recent Open ahead of several GMs.

There's a difference in style, as this week's games show. McShane likes Karpovian positions, Ponomar-iov enjoys a melée, Bacrot is more impressive against GMs than playing other juniors. With £10,000-ayear backing from Psion Computers. Luke will soon be an IM aiming for the grandmaster title and for the under-20 and under-18 world championships, which carry GM norms These are much stiffer hurdles, and even Short never won a world junior and took five years to advance from IM to GM.

McShane-Gormally

1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 d4 cxd4 4

Nxd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 a6 6 Be3 Ng4

7 Bg5 h6 8 Bh4 g5 9 Bg3 Bg7

10 Qd2 A few days earlier Shirov v

Kasparov at Linares went 10 Be2 h5

11 Bxg4 Bxg4 12 (3 Bd7 13 0-0 Ne6

14 Bf2 e6 15 Ncc2 Nc5 16 b3 g4 17

f4 h4 18 Be3 h3 and Kasparov won

well, exchanging all the pieces into

Ne6?! Sharper is h5l? 11 Nf5(11

h3 h4) Bx(5 12 ex(5 h4! 13 Qxg5

16 Rxh2 gxh2 17 Qh3 Qa5l 11 Nb3

Be6 Again h5 is interesting: 12 Qxg5

Bh6 13 Qh4 Be6 with complex play.

an endgame where his h3 pawn

could promote.



White mates in three moves against any defence (by L Bahler, 1969). More than half the contes Bxc3 + 14 bxc3 hxg3 15 Qxg4 Rxh2 tants in a German solving champi onship failed to crack this problem n the 15 minutes allowed.

12 f3 Nge5 13 Bf2 Nc4 14 No 2464: 1 . . . Bxg4! 2 hxg4 Bxc4 Bxc4 15 Nd5 Bxd5 16 Nxc4! 3 Nxc4??(3 Qcl or 3 Qg2) exd5 Ne5 17 e3 Qd7 18 Nd4 | Qxa2+| 4 Kxa2 Ra4 mate.

North

♦ AJ97

Elvis gets life after death

Gary Younge

GUARDIAN WEEKLY

THE KING of rock 'n' roll is dead, but thanks to the efforts of a former barrow boy, his image, name and likeness can appear wherever there are fans to buy them, a British High Court judge ruled last week.

Sid Shaw, who sells Elvis memorabilia from his shop, Elvisly Yours, in the East End of London, had taken on the might of Memphis-based Elvis Presley Enterprises of America, over its claim to have the sole right to put Elvis's title on products.

In a case that saw a plucky David take on a decidedly bloated Goliath, Mr Shaw appealed against a decision of the Trade Marks Registry to allow only EPE to use the words Elvis Elvis Presley and an alleged signature of the singer. Mr Justice Laddie, who over-

turned the trade mark titles, said in his judgment: "Even if Elvis Presley was still alive, he would not be entitled to stop a fan from naming his son, his dog or goldfish, his car or his house Elvis or Elvis Presley, simply by reason of the fact that it was the name given whim at birth by his parents."

The judge said that although EPE "benefits financially from Evis Presley's continuing fame there is nothing akin to copyright in a name".

As he emerged from the High Court, an exultant Mr Shaw, who has been fighting for 14 years for the right to use the name, said: "You can't own Shakespeare. You can't own Che Guevarn. How can you own Elvis Presley?

Y mother died recently aged 103 years. Her carli-

est memory was of 1899, watch-

ing Queen Victoria passing by in

a carriage. Is there now anyone

left alive who can claim to have

MY GRANDMOTHER, Mrs Minnie Wharnsby, is approaching

her 100th birthday, and remembers

seeing Queen Victoria, lu her car-

riage, in about 1893. According to a

recent interview with the Basildon

Evening Echo, she was so close that

she tried to reach out to the Queen

through the carriage window. — Christine Warbis, Cornforth, Durham

FALL the cars in Britain were

converted to run on electric-

THE total annual energy con-

1995 was about 340,000 million kilo-

watt-hours (kWh): Based on fuel

consumption of 28 miles per gallon,

sumption of cars in the UK in

ity, how many more power

stations would be needed to

een Queen Victoria?

Notes & Queries Joseph Harker

High Court victory, with Elvis fan Leyton Summers PHOTO: JAMES HORTON

The East End David who felled a US Goliath . . . Sid Shaw after his

ating capacity of 2 Gigawatts. So it would appear that only four new name twice before the Norman inva-

Elvis was up there somewhere smiling today. I shall be celebrat-ing quietly by playing Elvis Presley music, I think I shall play You Ain't Nothing But a

Mr Shaw's wrangle with the US company began after they objected to his products, some of which were being sold as souvenirs at Graceland, Elvis's home in Memphis, Tennessec,

where the company is based.

Mr Shaw objected unsuccess fully when EPE registered the names and signature in June

would appear that only four new

However, there are likely to be

times of the day when the peak

power demand is at least twice the

average. Consequently, over 16

Gigawatts of generating capacity

could be necessary. But even if a

power station/transmission effi-

clency of just 32 per cent were to be

used, the total primary energy con-

sumption by cars would be reduced

from 340,000 kWh to 212,000 kWh.

power stations are required.

1991, and claimed that since then EPE had had a virtual monopoly on Elvis memorabilia throughout the world. He took his case to the High

Court and asked a judge to declde if anyone can claim the exclusive right under the Trade Mark Act to use the names Elvis Elvis Presley or a signature as a trade mark, and if so, who.

Peter Prescott, for EPE, had argued that when people bought souvenirs of their heroes they wanted them to come from a "genuine source".

sion, gradually became quite con-

she said: "I believe it true to say that

no human activity and no word that

came into England after about 1360

has produced an English surname."

Of course, people like The Artist

Formerly Known as Prince may be

leading us into a new age. - Peter

Morrison, Washington DC, USA

Letter from Nepal Joy Stephens

Water music

UDDHA BIR was not given his fair chips in life. For a start he is low-caste; in Nepal that inevitably means landless and poverty-stricken. He is also blind. This is not immediately apparent forhe is able to negotiate the mountain paths around his village; he even does portering work occasionally.

I first encountered Juddha Bir when my husband and I went to work on a small integrated hydroelectric and irrigation project. He soon came knocking at our door, At least, he didn't knock, he just walked in and started to play his bamboo flute. He had a natural aptitude for music. I put him to work composing development-education songs and my husband arranged him a job on the construction site.

Juddha was delighted. He had : steady job and money in his pocket. On the basis of this he went out and got himself a wife. "One that can see!" he explained with a big smile. After four years we left the pro-

ject, and it was a further six years before I had reason to visit the area again. I had hardly been there for two hours before Juddha sniffed me out. Things were not looking so good. He had been working for eight years but had no savings; the construction work was finished, and he was once again unemployed. The "seeing" wife had produced expensive sequels: four children under the age of seven.

"Didn't you compose a song family planning?" I snapped.

What future for an illiterate, landless, blind person where the only employment is subsistence agriculture? Well aware of the pitfalls of my action. I decided to bring Juddha Bir to Kathmandu where he could study music and hopefully perform in a restaurant. For one mouth he lived with us and I woke up each morning to the sound of his flute. He was good, but not good enough. We toured the high-priced restaurants, and the budget-traveller area. Eventually one hotel invited him to servative about surnames. In fact,

play three evenings a week. I turned Juddha out of the house, found him a cheap room to rent, and bought him a set of clean clothes. His income just equalled his food and lodging; there was no money left over to send back to the family, which was the point of the exercise. Then the one hotel cut his hours from three evenings to two. "Some of the guests have complained" -the manager looked embarrassed - "that he's rather dirty."

It was true. Juddha wasn't verv presentable, but then it's hard for a blind man to see that. He did wash, l know, because when he left us most of our towels and toiletry left with him and had to be reclaimed.

At this point i began to despair and reconsidered what was, against all my development ideology, the only option left: begging. Some of Juddha's best money had come from guests slipping him notes When they realised he was blind, they were unfailingly generous.

With a heavy heart I directed him to the tourist area of town. But he returned in the evening with just 10 rupees. Not even enough for one meal. Juddha, it appeared, didn't know how to beg.

I thought the story had ended. but life here is full of surprises. Several months after the fiasco of begging, Juddha received word that land was being redistributed in his area. To be eligible he must earn a certain number of "water shares".

The project on which we had formerly worked was ambitious and idealistic. It involved tunnelling through a hill. Water from the north side would be brought to the south side to generate electricity and provide irrigation. Grain production can treble with irrigation, but without land it is worthless.

So the scheme was devised whereby landowners would be persuaded to sell some of their "dry land at the rate for unirrigated land. and it would then be distributed to the landless at the same rate, although it would later be worth much more. To earn the water shares, families had to volunteer on canal construction.

The scheme was beset with difficulties but after some 14 years of ef fort, it was coming to fruition. But luddha, unknown to us and against the rules, had sold the water shares he had earned to the village leader and was not eligible to receive land. His only chance was to return immediately and work again on the inal canal. We said goodbye.

I haven't seen him since but think he's all right. A few months ago the project manager phoned: Juddha had earned his water shares, and needed Rs3,000 to buy his half-acre share of land which with irrigation would make him selfsufficient in grain.

Just \$48 to buy a lifetime's security for a family of six? We paid up promptly. It is probably the best inestment we ever made.

drowned boulders, brambles and

Quick crossword no. 359

Aorosa 1 One week before Easte Day (4,6) 7 Bring up ---. nourishment (7) 8 Hobo (5) 10 Long difficult

Journey (4) 11 Grain used for puddings (8) 3 Island in SE Asia (6)

15 Glossy cotton fabric (6) Manual (8) 18 Prima donna (4) 21 Not drunk --without excess (5)

22 Axle (7) 23 Part of football field (7,3)

Down

 Cleanse thoroughly (5) 2 Noisy offensive to look at (4) 3 Meat pin (6) 4 Imaginary (8) 5 Greed for

wealth (7) 6 Laughing uncontrollably 9 Unlined writing material (5,5) 12 Capital of Australia (8) 14 Of low birth (7) 16 Pamper (6) 19 List of contents

--- pointer (5)

20 Arm or leg (4)

DENG XIAO PING, who died last month at the age of 92, was an Chinese Bridge Federation.

trol from the Chinese. Take the

South cards and choose a line of play: . ♦ A 197 ' **∀** A ♦ KJ962

★84 At love all, this was the bidding:

It's not that everyone would have overcalled one spade on your hand uley would not. But your contract is a decent one, even on the best lead of a low trump. How would you

The Chinese declarer won the opening lead in her hand and led the eight of diamonds. This was the full deal (see right). Jill Blanchard, West for the US. made the excellent play of ruffing

the eight of diamonds and switching

to a club. When declarer gave up a club trick to East, another trump was returned and the luckless South could take no more than nine tricks seven trumps and two aces - for she could not establish a diamond

♦ KJ962 **♣** ∧92 East **4** 63 **♥**KQJ8542 ₩3 ♦ A Q 10753 None **♣**KJ75 ♣Q1063 **★ KQ 1085** ¥ 10976 #84

had divided 3-1.

South was right to play diamond at the second trick, but it ought to have been the four and not the eightl

answer to the play of the 4 at the second trick.

petrol-fuelled cars use about 1 kWh per kilometre. Current electricvehicle technology can achieve an energy usage of less than 0.2 kWh; per kilometre, so the energy demand from electric vehicles would he roughly 68,000 million kWh per

year. The average power demand would then be 7.8 million kilowatts (or 7.8 Gigawatts). A large coal fired ... W. HER: book English Surhames, 1 to The Guardian Weekly 76 Faring-Power station typically has a gener I C M Matthews wrote that by 1400 I don Road, Lordow EC M. SHOW

- Patrick Mason, Sheffield

WHAT does solum meha adular mean? THIS could be a conglomerate of languages. Solum, in Latin, Tortola, British Virgin Islands means "the bottom or lowest part of anything". Adular, in Spanish, means cally identified but it might be a corruption of the German word mehr meaning "more". We're thus left with

most (more) lowest form of flattery
Richard Webber, Horfield, Bristol

Maritime Environment of stirriames

Maritime Environment of stirriames

Maritime Environment of stirriames

Maritime Environment of stirriames times ended, or ward to one day d to Mr Prog-

Any answers? WHY was it that some Norman families whose names began with the letter f, used two small f's instead of one capital l (as in ffoulkes)? — R Fothergill,

adjective "unique" was an absolute. As it is now frequently qualified by an adverb -eg. qualified by an auvernment of the property of something along the lines of "the HEN were the they operated? Sco. Lusako, Zamita

A Country Diary

Audrey Inach

NORTH PEMBROKESHIRE: A The walk thy the water takes you

trees; the other has a narrow field strip with ponies enjoying sweetsmelling hay. There are big stones sun, wings spread out. Two lesser and fallen trees in the water giving tortolseshells drift over to feed on heathers. Furjous winter rages are: quick runs, and sandy inlets for pad-gone, for today at least. It seems a dling and pecking, but there are no good moment to go dipper search. dippers to be seen. At the confluence, ing. As a child, I was delighted by there are clumps of daffodils and these birds because of their infradium anowdrops, and lesser celandines lous ability to walk on river beds. shine like little suns. To catch sight of under the water. The weight of the a dipper, however, we had to turn to water bearing down on its back keeps the Nevern. The first thing we saw the bird from popping up. The nearif om the bridge was a white spot
est river, Brynberian, has a stretch of standing on a stone. Binoculars sultable dipper terrain before it is picked up the distinctive warm chest-swallowed up by the river Nevern dubbrown edge on its belly before nutbrown edge on its belly before the black colouring takes over. This through a deep valley with precipi- one favoured us with a wondrous distous sides. One is covered with moss- play of winking with its white eyelids. one favoured us with a wondrous dis-

Last week's solution QUITELIKELY
R S I O E O R
EXEMPLIFY WOO
T S T E B A A
INERT ENDURES
R X E R M T
INTERN SPROUT
N E B A S U
GONDOLA TUTOR

Bridge Zia Mahmood

ardent bridge fanatic who more than anyone was responsible for the vast popularity of the game in China in recent years. Indeed, the only official title that he held in the last years of his life was President of the

Deng was a fine player, just short of international class, and the performance of the Chinese Ladies team at the recent Olympiad would have inpressed him enormously. China's women won their qualifying group with a colossal score, then demolished two of the world's strongest teams - Israel and Canada - in the knockout stages. In the final, they jumped off to an early lead against the formidable ladies of the United States, but were pegged back by the vast experience of their opponents in pressure situations, and had eventually to be content with the silver medal. This fascinating deal was the first on which the US wrested con**★ KQ1085 ▼ 10976** · 84

Can you see how declarer could have made the contract? Drawing trumps in two rounds and playing on diamonds will do — but that might have been fatal if the spades

If you care to work it out, you will see that the defence has no

I am certain that the legacy of Deng Xiao Ping will endure and that very soon China will be winning world bridge titles.

Blowing Wynton Marsalis's trumpet

John Fordham

A FTER three-and-a-half remarkable hours, Wyaton Marsalis's Lincoln Center Orchestra danced off the Barbican stage in London last week, to the sound of a full house on its feet stamping for more. Singer Cassandra Wilson got a bouquet the size of a tree, the veteran crooner Jon Hendricks an explosion of cheers and Marsalis's drummer Herlin Riley was so invigorated that he launched into an impromptu shuffle in front of the footlights.

To say the final gig of Marsalis's Blood On The Fields European tour was a triumph would be economical to the point of parsimonious. This was Marsalis both delighting his admirers and resoundingly confounding his detractors, including this one. I voice is rarely heard, but the band I cliches of racial tension. Jazz music

With films such as Yaaba,

dawning for African film.

Report by Alexa Dalby

Burkina FASO is one of the world's poorest countries, but it has still co-financed 25

feature films and is the only country

that thinks film-makers important

enough to merit their own public

monument. This month, its capital

Ouagadougou, hosted the 15th bi-ennial pan-African film festival, an

event which attracted nearly 5,000

people from 79 countries.

a new golden age is

Back to Africa

and meticulous affairs, haven't gone in for many dancing finales over the years. Nor was the audience reaction a cumulative knee-jerk to years apontaneous response to the best orchestral writing he has ever done.

Marsalis is now jazz director at New York's Lincoln Center, and Blood On The Fields, a jazz opera dealing with slavery and the nature of freedom, emerged from the connection and is performed by the superb repertory orchestra.

The show is fronted by three utterly contrasting singers, representing the central protagonists (Cassandra Wilson and Miles Griffith - lowly and aristocratic slaves respectively - and Jon Hendricks. a holy fool). Marsalis's own trumpet

Marsalis bands, often studious | crackles with eloquent soloing and section work of a cutting power that could slice through rock. The music spans the history of jazz, but Ellington's audacity of tone and texture is of marketing Marsalis as a young a dominant quality, as it frequently sage of neo-classical jazz, but a is for Marsalis. But there are also irresistible grooves, a fierce dissonance to the brass harmonies and an irrepressible vitality to the over-

laid rhythmic patterns.

Marsalis doesn't want Blood On The Fields to be seen as a slavery story alone, and believes its themes say a lot about the States and about art. "It's about slavery, but it's really about today and American identity," says Marsalis in his New Orleans drawl. "The slave who's a prince. who thinks he isn't like the others, has a whole transformation in his consciousness. That's what interests me, not necessarily just the

is about joy to me. Affirmation and celebration, those are the qualities of jazz that attracted me first," Marsalis has often said things like this, but not always borne them

out in his music. Maybe success cornered him too early. A man who was working regularly with the late Art Blakey when not yet 20, Marsalis nevertheless managed to irritate as often as he astonished. not least because he made it abundantly clear that he thought hitching such blinding virtuosity to any form of experimental music was a perversion. In the early eighties he seemed to want nothing better than to sound exactly like Miles Davis in the early sixties. But as he has immersed himself more deeply in writing, he has slowly found a way of

reinventing jazz past. Wynton Marsalis's protectiveness toward the jazz tradition will undoubtedly intensify as the century that saw the music's creation nears

endorses it. He waxes lyrical about neroes, cherishing John Coltrane for "trying to bring the spirituals back. He was trying to go for that ancient expression. His music is very sincere, and very earnest and im attracted to the earnestness." Marsalis also loves Thelonian Monk.

"Monk was a mathematician," he marvels. "He had it all figured out All his improvising was based on themes. It's really like a child playing, and if you couple that childike curiosity with this massive grasp of form, then you really have some

Wynton Marsalis seems to be dis covering the child in himself now. Maybe they made him a child star so early he never had the chance before. "If we give the next generation something better, rather than just exploiting them for money, they love it. They'll come towards it."

The long evening at the Barbican was testimony to that.

Liars and cheats

Michael Billington

rivals when one is promoted at work. "Kini & Adams is what I was lookturning point of my career, another vision of things, a discovery of new actors and types of production. After

A crowd of 50,000 packed the football stadium for the opening ceremony, broadcast live on television and radio. A giant screen turned the Place de la Revolution into a free outdoor cinema. More than 200 films from Africa and its diaspora were screened for 400,000 people in 20 cinemas. Films from 16 African countries were in competition. In the 1980s, one film from Burk-

ina Faso, Idriesa Ouedraogo's Yaaba (Grandmother), defined African cinema for Western audiences. Beautifully and simply filmed in a traditional village, Yaaba was the story of a boy befriending an outcast old woman, Through Western eyes, African films were set in a timeless Africa before colonialism. They were exotic, in the oral tradition. Westerners appropriated them because they felt they embodied truth and purity. Since the 85 per cent of Africa's population who live in rural areas have no chance of see-

ing any films, let alone African ones. what was shown in Europe, funded by France, had been made with Western audiences in mind. But after a few years' hiatus, there have tude. "It is not in crisis. It is developing," said Ouedraogo. Directors are moving from auteurism to a commercial approach. During the festival students

were rioting about their grants and film directors also became militant. The congress of African filmmakers (Fepaci) decided to change its 1975 constitution to address the crucial problem of lack of distribution, without which African cinema is "a castle without foundations", according to Ouedraogo. Francochone! cording to Ouedraogo. Francochone! how they see the world," says Ka-film-makers want to reach to a bore. "We are happy in Britain if global, English-speaking audience,

through South Africa. Ouedraogo's new film, which opened the festival, was in English, made in Zimbabwe with South African actors. In Kini & Adams, Ouedraogo's theme of friendship recurs in the story of two friends who build a car but become

ing for," says Ouedraogo. "It's taken me years to find this voice. It's the four or five films, you have nothing to say because you've said it all. But God gave me a second wind. Now I have to do three or four films this

Reactions were mixed. The local press praised its inix of humour and tragedy, and its beautiful images. Europeans asked if he had sold out by imitating Hollywood. Onedraogo's compassion and visual sense remained, but the psychology, particularly of women, was unconvincing. Some thought that its message was the reactionary "It's better to be poor and happy"

A NEW WAVE of directors is making different films.
Notable are two Paris-based Cameroonians, Jean-Marie Teno (Clando) and Jean-Pierre Bekolo (Aristotle's Plot). No longer mainly about the anti-colonial struggle or village life, recent films have diverse subjects — contemporary urban life n Africa, political involvement, the mmigrant experience in Europe.

Surprisingly, among new films, Tableau Ferraille is the first to exploit African popular music as part of the plot: Senegalese pop singer Ismael Lo stars as a politician in Moussa Sene Absa's social comedy. Women's inequality was a central issue in films by an increasing number of women directors, such as Everyone's Child by Zimbabwean Tsitsi Dangarembga. The top award, the Etalon of Yennenga, went to the traditional Buud Yam (Faith In Family Ties) by Gaston Kabore. Audiences loved its depiction of

Burkinabe landscape and heritage. African cinema is seen as a defence against the colonisation of youth by Western media. The independent film-makers in Britain are fighting, like us, to communicate THEATRE

theatre. Very few plays, however, deal with the way the power-structure actually operates: Shakespeare's Corlolanus Schiller's Wallenstein, Trevor Griffiths's Occupations, David Edgar's The Shape Of The Table leap to mind. To that list one should add Harley Granville Barker's Waste.

Dealing with a radical politician destroyed by private scandal, Waste had a famously chequered history.

Granville Barker's original version, written in 1907, was banned by the Lord Chamberlain: an act of political censorship masquerading as moral indignation. In 1920, the play was finally licensed and Barker took the opportunity to re-write it in the light of recent political events. It is this version that Peter Hall currently presents at London's Old Vic.

But why is the play so powerful? Partly because it deals with the intersection of politics and morality. Heary Trebell, an Independent MP. is the architect of a bill to disestablish the Church of England and use its funds to finance new schools and



there is one guy named Ken Loach A woman wronged. . . Felicity Kendal plays Trebell's abandoned - his battle is the same as ours." mistress in Waste at the Old Vic PHOTOGRAPH: HENRIETTA BUTLER

colleges. The Tories, expecting to regain power after an election, plan to absorb Trebell into the cabine and appropriate his bill. But when Trebell has a fling with a maried woman who dies after aborting his child, the bill is scuppered and he bell discarded. On one level, the play is about a

tragic flaw in the English character. possibly one in Granville Barker's own. Politically, Trebell is an idealist: emotionally, he is heartless. He is fired by the idea of turning unwanted country houses and abbeys into new universities; yet he case ally seduces Amy O'Comell, dis cards her instantly and, even air her death, brutally dismisses has "a trull". Granville Barker pinsom the divorce between ideas and so sibilities that runs right through English life: something Michael Pennington's superb performance as Trebell perfectly enteles. There having learned that Amy is bearing his child, he returns to the practical business of political manoeuvre with almost schoolboy relish. The bilt you suddenly realise, is his real baby: the one that he is most any

ous not to see aborted. The play's most compelling scent is the one that shows the putative Tory PM realising that he will have to jettison Trebell to hold his case net together. Trebell is not so mud rulned by scandal - the silence of the dead woman's husband is easily

bought — as by a battle for the Chancellorship of the Exchequer Granville Barker's real originally lies in showing the political process at work: in particular, the way a rad cal proposal that would transform British life is at the mercy of private ambition. And it is not difficult to see parallels today with Tory politi clans distancing themselves from Europe in order to improve ther

chances of gaining the leadership.
It is the ideal work — unfamiliar but analytical of English pub - with which to kick-start the new Peter Hall regime at the Old Vi The casting throughout is on it highest level: fine performances it only from Pennington but from Pelicity Kendal as his abandoned mistress, and from Anna Garteret as his celibate sister who, like himself, is a

stranger in matters of the heart The Old Vic promises 12 plays performed in reperiory over next 40 weeks; the irony is that, if it continues to operate on this level, h will offer a direct challenge to the National Theatre, which was largely the brainchild of none other than Harley Granville Barker

Art and craft of a modern master

OBITUARY Willem de Kooning

GUARDIAN WEEKLY

ILLEM de Kooning, who has died aged 92, was the last of the abstract expressionist painters who dominated American art in the 1940s and 1950s; and for a short while was the most celebrated of them, especially after 1952, when the writer Harold Rosenberg invented the phrase "action painting" with his dramatic nannerisms in mind.

Bill de Kooning knew long years of poverty and was then affected by sudden stardom. He was born in Rotterdam and first studied painting between 1916 and 1925 at Rotterdam Academy night classes. His daytime job was as a decorator. Almost to the end of his life de Kooning used white like a Dutchman. and some people think that his monumental paintings of women are those of a 20th century Rubens.

De Kooning left Rotterdam for America in 1926. He had happy memories of a Dutch seamen's hostel in Hoboken, New Jersey, which he used as a base while he worked as a house painter and billboard de-signer. He did not commit himself to fine art for a decade after his arrival. though in the late 1920s he discovered artistic life in New York's Greenwich Village and met, among others, Stuart Davis, Arshile Gorky and John Graham.

He became a professional artist when he joined the Works Progress Administration in 1935. With Gorky, he looked in at the first meeting of the American Abstract Artists group. They favoured a rational, geometric art, but his own painting now tended towards biomorphism, and also porraiture. This was in alliance with his best friend Gorky. The pictures are half-touching, half-whimsical, por-traying imaginary brothers or their mothers. De Kooning's pictures of his mother, a formidable barmaid who raised him after his father disap-

Peared, were probably destroyed. By the 1940s de Kooning was established — though it did nothing for his finances in the enclose world of the New York avant-garde. In 1942, he showed in the exhibition

French and American Paintings, or-

De Kooning did not have a one-

The Egon exhibition was a triumph. Its largest painting was sold to the Museum of Modern Art. Suddenly de Kooning was in demand. He was known as a violent existentialist, anguished and isolated. It is true that de Kooning's canvases bure the marks of struggle and reworking, but this was existentialism de luxe.

After the black-and-white series

came sumptuous paintings in roused creams, floral pinks and well-judged yellows. Excavation, 1950, is known as the best of de Kooning's paintings. It dominated the Venice Biennale that year and was then given special prominence in the 1951 Moma exhibition Abstract Painting and Sculpture in America.

Was he really an abstract artist? After Excavation, de Kooning began Woman 1, the first of a number of series of Woman paintings. The first set are the most challenging. They are made of grandiose scrawls and gashes, including a collaged film-star mouth, and are obviously indebted to biliboards. Titian and

The Sidney Janis Gallery showed the first Woman pictures in 1953, and then de Kooning's lavish and grandiloquent touch, which at its best was

ganlsed by Graham. Other artists in the display were Lee Krasner and her future husband Jackson Pollock, whom de Kooning now met for the first time. In the next five years de Kooning, his wife Elaine, whom he married in 1943, and the Pollocks made husband-and-wife painting teams in which the male partners were spurred on by intelligent and no less competitive women. Their eyes for new art were, in the phrase of the time, "in front of their husbands" - men who were utterly dedicated to painting but also occupied themselves with other aspects of bohemian life, mainly boozing and shouting at each other.

man exhibition until 1948, the annus mirabilis of abstract expressionism as a whole. He was then 44. At the Egon Gallery he showed black-andwhite canvases he had begun to produce in 1946. These turbulent paintings have been interpreted as Dantesque visions of modern life.

Soutine have also been mentioned.



De Kooning . . . 'a violent existentialist, anguished and isolated

horde of lesser artists, Janis raised his prices and found new collectors. The years of de Kooning's fame

coincided with the decline of abstract expressionism, but he held a level of personal achievement for some years. His paintings were o high quality until about 1957, when his wife left him, though they were later reconciled. But his paintings had begun to look inflated. The mood of the times turned away from his gesturalism. Quite suddenly,

E KOONING'S response was typical of senior American artists in his position. He got out of New York, painted without reference to his contemporaries and communicated with the world through retrospectives.

A major painter's old age ought to bring special rewards to the artist, to his times and to posterity. Some maleficent god of the modern world denied these benefits to de Kooning. There were occasional paintings of majestic and lyrical power. yet the history of de Kooning's later art is of loss. The manner was similar but the new work lacked real

De Kooning's loss of creative power when working on canvas may have prompted his interest in sculp-ture. In Rome in 1969 he made a few

ing Long Island a little later, told him how they might be enlarged. The resulting lumpy and twisted sculptures, shown in a return to the Janis gallery in 1972, were conspared to the examples of Rodin and Giacomettl. This was wrong. The most characteristic of them look, as

it were, inside-out.

There were some 25 of de Kooning's sculptures. A survey of his three-dimensional work was organised by the Arts Council at the Serpentine Gallery in 1977. The most significant of his retrospectives was organised by the Whitney Museum of American Art in 1984. This subsequently travelled to Berlin and t Paris. Inevitably, the emphasis o the Whitney show was on the ab stract expressionist period. In Europe, however, comparisons were made between de Kooning and

baroque old-master painting. The disastrous effect of Alzheim er's disease on de Kooning's paint ing has never been assessed. The most European of abstract expres sionists appears now as a person who looked at the sea outside the Long Island studio and imagined that he could sail back to Rotterdam

Tim Hilton

Willem de Kooning, artist, born April 24, 1904; died March 19, 1997

figure. He never had any discipline problems. He walked into a room and — silence. His name was Brown A Brown I never knew what

(I hope you are not looking at me trustingly) is an linaginary number. Manning found it magical.

Now it happens that I had a maths teacher called Topsy. Not, God knows, to her face, I think she dreamed in figures. Once two of us went to early communion and I, soon weakened if parted from food, fainted. Topsy said 50 per cent the school had fainted.

teaching, I literally saw a flash of light, and for that split second thought I understood what matha meant. And that is a wonder.

Good looks no substitute for substance

Judith Mackrell

TOO many American choreographers like to believe that dance requires very little packaging. They're not bothered how their dancers are costumed; some regard even music as an afterthought. By contrast, Yolande Snaith's Gorgeous Creatures, at London's The Place, is supremely confident and fabulously packaged. The piece is inspired by Elizabeth I. and its opening image presents Smith (standing on a chair con-cealed beneath billowing crimson) as a regal giantess. Gracme Miller's score plays deconstructed lute music; Barnaby Stone's set looks like 16th century Heal's; and Snaith's five courtiers are costumed by Kel Ito and Suzanne Slack.

The cast spend the next 80 minutes locked into deviant games of love and death. Snaith filrts with her courtiers and executes them at a whim; while she's sleeping they rifle her closet for nighties and pearls. Her power is terrible and comic (she looks like a cross between Thatcher and Miranda Richardson in Blackadder), and she deploys it through imperious mime, hysterical mood changes and nightmarish alterations of shape. Sometimes she's looming over her men; sometimes she shrinks to a dwarf and whizzes alarmingly around their knees.

There's one major snag - the dance. Spaith limits her choreography to repetitive turns and rough-edged, overlong duets. The work thus veers wildly between tingling visual epipha-nies and deadening boredom. One look at David Dorfman's

Sky Down, as performed by his New York-based company at the Woking Dance Umbrella, makes you want to frogmarch him to the record library, then team bim up with a stylist.

Dorfman's choreography is sharply detailed and intriguingly edgy in mood. The five dancers flash glances of danger reinterpreted by the electric signals of their hands, and in climactic passages they take huge emo-tional leaps into sweeping lunges and turns. Yet the work is proof that even skilled choreography can't survive atrociona wranping. Liz Prince's over-elaborate clothes quarrel floppily with the novement, while Amy Denio's score dumps all over the steps, square root of minus one. Now this | and portentous electronic

> There is a redeeming conceit. however. The dancers periodically verbalise the emotional and practical subtext of their moves one, for instance, saying to her partner, "Could you make that more of a hug?" The humour is unselfconscious and charming and the dialogue, punchy. But as a comedy sketch it sits very oddly in a dance performance. In an ideal world, Dorman would get rid of his shed most of her dance.

The horrors of long division

TELEVISION

Nancy Bank-Smith

HEN Wallis Simpson was set-ting the British Empire on its ear, she was sometimes called in code The Lady From Baltimore. he Way of All Flesh (BBC2) produced by Adam Curtis, was about another Lady From Baltimore, who shook the world of science and still

Henrietta Lacks was the great grand-daughter of a plantation owner and a slave. Her pollahed face smiles out of a cracked photograph. Even in curiers, she turned

her head like a preity woman.

Her friend Sadje says, 'Oh my soodnessi I don't think I could top her. She was beautiful and she used to dress real fancy." In 1951, raging cancer was diagnosed. Fred, her cousin, remembers. "She was sick." You could hear her sometimes all,

the way downstairs, 'Oh Lord! Oh Lord I can't get no ease. Jesus help mel Help mel A biopsy was sent to a Dr Gey.

who had been trying and failing to keep cells alive in a test tube. Henrietta's cells lived but she died. In the mortuary Gey's assistant saw Henritoenails and thought. This was a live woman. Her cells not only lived, they flourished and multietta had chipped red Do plied. There are now billions in labo ratories throughout the world. Scientists call them HeLa cells. Non-scientists call them She. She. was sent into space to test zero gravity, irradiated in atomic tests, jected into criminals, fused with a white mouse. She produced a police

vaccine.
She was an invaluable lab animal.
And she escaped. Extraordinarily virtulent, invasive and vigorous, the Hela cells reached and ruined sci entific experiments from America to

a black enzyme. Mrs Hayilck protested her innocence. It was Herrietta). For a long time her husband and children were unaware of any of this. They had buried her in

cousin, Fred, stopped and started again, Do you think those cells is still living in the grave? I remember a gardening programme which, describing a compost heap, said "it is teeming with life that's come out of death in the dark.

And so has she,
In Seven Wonders of the World
(BBC2) scientists describe seven
things which seem marvellous to them. Aubrey Manning, Professor of Natural History at Edinburgh, is clearly one of those vivid teachers who ignite enthusiasm. The kind you remember.

He remembered his maths

Russia. (You would swear she had a seense of humour, Leonard Hayflick, figure. He never had any discipline testing his own baby's tissue, found A stood for." (Mr Brown, seen in a school photograph, wore what Conan Doyle called "the firm susan unmarked grave beside the log cabin where she was born. The woods will have taken over by now.

But now and then, when she was

Seamus Deane

A . 5

W B Yeats: A Life. Volume I: The Apprentice Mage 1865-1914 by Roy Foster Oxford 672pp £25

■ NEVITABLY, the first of the two-volume blography of Yeats by Roy Foster makes the reader long for the second. For it is in the years after 1914 that so many transformations occur, when Yeats's political and occult interests are revised under the pressure of personal and public events to such an extent that he ceased to be a late Victorian poet whose companions are Swinburne, Hardy and Kipling. and became a modernist who wore his cultural rue with an authoritative and authoritarian difference. Nevertheless, the longing deserves to be deferred, for there is much here in the first volume that needs to be absorbed before the later career can

Roy Foster has put an end to the legend that the ghost of WBY was displeased and determined to frustrate any attempt other than his own to provide an account of his life. In doing so he has shown how the greater legend of Yeats's own life was consciously and carefully created by the poet in such an exemplary fashion that the relationship between history and legend, em hodled in himself, is itself one of the most important and contested issues of his era and generation. For the specific stories that dominate Yeats's life — his long affair with Maud Gonne, his friendship with Lady Gregory, the creation of the new Irish theatre, the decline of the Protestant ascendancy, the rise of Irish nationalism, the disputes between occultism and modernity are constantly recreated in legendary terms by Yeats as episodes in a conflict between archetypal forces, in which Ireland is one of the crucial battlegrounds.

Yeats's "extraordinary life deserves to be studied for its relationship to his work; it also needs to be studied for its influence on his country's biography". The final phrase is telling, if a little odd. If Ireland has a biography, Yeats's life is an impor-

This is a large claim. It is also a political gesture. For the story of Yeats is, in Foster's view, that of a "marginalised Protestant" who transmutes his peripheral into a central condition and modifies the narrow, corporate commitment of a largely Catholic nationalism with a countering belief in individual freedom, in "daring" and in the "unforeseen". Hence his distaste for "rhetoric", "opinion", the journalese of the mass mind, and his commitment to art and the radical individualism it embodied. In effect, this is "Protestant": historically, this is the difference between Yeatsian nationalism and that of Young Ireland.

It is proper that Yeats is referred

to throughout as WBY, for the famous initials remind us that this was a life conceived of in dramatic terms, a combat between the Man and the Masks (although the Yeatsian Mask is a means towards the discovery not the concealment of the self). Yeats recruited just about everybody he knew for a part in the drama he dominated. The "tragic generation" of the nineties, including Wilde and Lionel Johnson, his friends. Lady Gregory, John Millington Synge, Maud Gonne, Hugh Lane, Robert Gregory, even Shaw, another self-created persona known by his initials GBS, and the nefariously silky George Moore all of these had assigned roles in the experiment which enacted the transformation of Willie Yeats, the son of JBY, the man who could finish nothing, into WBY, the artist who integrated and concluded

everything. In addition, they all exhibited that capacity for individuality that distin-guished them from those whom anaticism had made rigid - and these unfortunates are, for the most part, and predictably, separatists, nationalists, all those who surrendered intellectual freedom to a single objective and were obedient to the demands of a callow cultural vision of Ireland and of an arthritic Catholicism.

This is a drama in which the Protestant ascendancy lays claim to a spiritual and cultural leadership in Ireland, partly as substitute for its loss of political power. WBY's attant, even a moulding, element in it. I tacks on the philistinism of Victo- destiny that not even the brutalities



poet consciously and carefully created the legend of his own life

rian-British mass civilisation and the increasingly powerful democratic impulses of the modern era transferred easily to his parallel animus against Catholic nationalism, which he saw as the direct inheritor of a woefully impoverished modernity. It was only the ascendancy - which is really by then an aristocratic idea produced by middle-class Protes tants - that could rescue Ireland from its commercial, Catholic and democratic future.

And then there was Maud Gonne and the long but fertile "troubling of his life by her. At the heart of this relationship there lay the sense of the rich individual life contradicted by the demands of fanaticism, of the collision between Protestant and Catholic traditions, of the "astral"

of politics and treachery — embodied in her marriage to the delin-quent John MacBride — could cancel. Again, one must walt for the second volume to see the flowering of Yeats's sexual politics in relation to his convictions about ancestry, ineage, the family. But the founda-Until the publication of Volume

I'wo, it may be said that the jury is still out. But that would be altogether too carping and ungenerous. This is an amazing work of scholar-ship, vitalised by the affinities between Foster and WBY, fastidiously controlled, wonderfully illuminating. May the next volume arrive soon!

This book is available at a special price of £20 from Books @ The Guardian Wenkly

He's good at imperial echoes; he faced monument to a river navigator all the way from Framlingham in

But if you visit Istanbul, you will appreciate John Freely's book. It's a formal history: the Byzantine emperors topple in procession and have graphs of achingly benutiful comments of achingly benutiful comments. their noses cut off, the Ottoman Sultans swagger their way forward. And the battered old physical city as Kingsley Amis correctly puts it in pokes and pushes itself through his foreword. every page, from the 153 private bathhouses with drainage (into the Golden Horn - nothing changes) of

Freely obviously walks the place often because he wants to and this shows in the simplest things, in a list of long-surviving streets: "the Street of a Thousand Earthquakes, the Alley of the Chicken That Cannot Fly, the Street of Nafi of the Golden Hair, the Street of Ibraham of Black Hell". That's not fancy, that's not romance; that's love.

Paperbacks

The Dustbin of History, by Grell Marcus (Picador, £6,99)

Nicholas Lezard

VIEN watching an NBC airing of "All You Need Is Cash", Eric ldle's speof biopic of "The Rules", Greil Marcus, chronicler of punk Situationism, the Cabaret Voltaire expert on British post-punk bleak 'n' histrial bands, and God knows what clse, "got nervous". The par-ody was disturbingly acute. "My God, I thought, had I — and virts ally everyone I knew - put so much of myself into so little?" It's typical of his honesty that he asks this question, which takes him to the brink of giving up his day job. A brink you can inaugine him often skirting, considering he is an intellectual who writes about anti-intellectuals, a historian who writes about those who would desiroy, or at least try to escape from, history. A lesser witer would not recognise this dilemmain writing about popular culture

Marcus does write about weight er matters: the Pentateuch, Nazism, Susan Sontag, and the question of "history as disapparance" (Ceausescu, the Berlin Will - and the results are sometimes curiously disappointing, for the very reason that his piece on Deborah Chessler, who more or less invented R&B, is thrilling he has brought something previously hidden into the light of day, rather than write about something already in the public domain. But even when he does that he's better than most

Climbing Mount Improbable by Richard Dawkins (Penguis, £7.99)

Fixplain that, Mr Evolution ist", is the gountlet thrown down by those rare Creationists who have IQs approaching three figures. Well, this is precisely what Dawkins does, along with all sorts of other unlikely things that evolution has thrown up over the acons. The metaphor overused here is "Mount Improbable", and by the end of the book you get pretty fed up with hearing how many peaks it has and how gentle its footbills are, but his is a nugatory drawback to Dawkins) approachability and wisdom

The Whisky Trails: A Traveller's Guide to Scotch Whisky, by Gordon Brown (Prion, £12.99)

GUIDE to the routes from one A GUIDE to the routes was If you're really going to schlepp all over the place looking at Schless and Mashing tuns (although there. time). It's really whisky pora: photo tryside along with shots of pot stills full of "the best drink in the world",

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A yarn to bowl you over

Steven Poole

GUARDIAN WEEKLY

The Collector Collector by Tibor Flacher Secker and Warburg 215pp £12.99

DARELY is the hero of a novel not a human being; even more rarely is it a bowl. Pots, urns, vases, ceramics, earthenware: the history of the literary uses of such receptacles, antique and ersatz, is a sorry one. Occasionally you get a Keats, a Stevens or a Plath, ambling by to take rubbings of some useful metaphors. But in this lurid, psychotropic comedy, Tibor Fischer uses a bowl as his narrator.

It is an antique, a Sumerian: the Ur-bowl, compared with which all other priceless examples are mere fakes. Ceramicking along consciously for thousands of years, it has seen it all. Now, in modern London, it finds itself

had a "mystical experience" when

her teacher. Mr Marshall, told the

how everything you ever need to

know about circles can be said in

terms of pi. "It seemed to me a great

reasure of the universe had been

revealed," Wertheim says. "Every-

where I looked, I saw circles. At the

heart of every circle was this myste-

Margaret Wertheim . .

'At the heart of every

uvsterious number:

PHOTOGRAPH: MARTIN ARGUES

was enchanted!

circle was this

rious number. It was in the shape of

class about the number known as pi;

Me, myself, pi

Margaret Werthelm wants to change the way women

look at science. Katharine Viner responds to the call

ARGARET WERTHEIM | the sun and the moon and the earth; in mushrooms and the earth; in mushrooms

in the hands of Rosa, a 26-yearold art expert who can see into its soul. True diviners of this sort being rare, the bowl is caught off guard, but manages to fob Rosa off with stories from its Technicolor mytho-history, while telepathically interrogating her own past, chocks with failed sex and disappointing boyfriends.

Imagine: what you know as inanimate artefacts are spying on your life. It's a coruscati good idea. Through the bowl's eyes we watch the disruption of Rosa's life as Nikki, a dishones nymphomaniac backpacker, comes to stay, organising bur-glaries, seducing strangers and nicking the bowl itself neveral times. Rosa tries to fend off the attentions of disgusting old wealth-hoarder Marius, who wants to buy the bowl; she also

takes regular trips to see the

agony aunt whom she has im-

and pearls . . . All these things were

united by pi, yet it transcended them all. I was enchanted." Which

all sounds rather wonderful if your

memories of school physics, like

mine, constitute ripple tanks, balls

on inclines and a man in grimy

Margaret Wertheim, a smart and

serious 38-year-old Australian for-

mer model living in the US, wants to

change the way women look at sci-

ence. Her new book, Pythagoras'

ines why physics has so

pursuit so sacrosanct,

so divine, that it

Only one in five A

dents is female, a

prompted a new

initiative to get

excludes women.

tweeds spouting formulae.

a handy deus ex amphora. As if in satirical exaggeration of the motto of a certain Grecian urn - "Beauty is truth, truth beauty" - the bowl, whose char-

Mould, looks at ways to attract

that "girls are alienated by the

impersonal, value-free content of

science . . , they prefer subjects that

have a creative and socially relevant

Wertheim agrees that context is

crucial if women are ever going to

be interested in physics and she has

had much experience in making

television documentaries in Aus-

tralia, among them the highly suc-

cessful Beyond 2000; her new book

is almost defiantly readable, even

"We need to teach science in a

way that shows it has some cultural

and social context," she says. "When

we roll balls down an inclined plane

to learn about inertia and gravity, we

need to learn at the same time what

about his life and times, the discov-

meant. And kids need to see how sci-

ence relates to their lives today: for

so have we seen science in that

science - the oldest,

most orthodox, most in-

clined to exclude

Like priests, physi-

cists have power.

"Physics is por-

trayed as a search

to understand

the mind of

... 8 a y s .

even be able to turn on a light."

for the non-scientist.

Trousers: God, Physics And The Gender Wars, exam- was addressing. We need to learn

often been regarded as a ery of the telescope and what that

science more accessible. She wrote

prisoned down a well. If the

her talents to Rosa's specific

frustrations, why should she

enjoy her freedom? Meanwhile

Nikki's past is catching up with

her, in the shape of a terrifyingly

huge, yet mystically gentle,

white leather jacket.

woman called Lump, who has

condor's wings attached to her

What is a bowl to do? Although

it can piece itself back together after being shattered, and in ex-

treme situations morph to an en-

tirely different appearance (say,

that of a Bengal tiger), it cannot actually talk. For most of the

novel it is a mere observer, al-

though as the plot veers into

serial-killer territory, it furnishe

abysmal old hackette can't apply

monomaniac, has spent most of its existence obsessively cataloguing the varieties of human seductions, falsehoods and physiologies. "Of bosom, there are two hundred and twenty styles, of buttocks, two hundred and eighty-four. I order. I know. I do my job." This prideful ceramic is always at the epicentre of history.

acter is that of a Nabokovian

As anyone knows who has read Under The Frog and The Thought Gang, Fischer is a wordsmith of unique, eccentric brilliance, and his prose here is still startling, a though the mania for phrasemaking rhymes is beginning to look a little unhinged. Though very short, this book is three sketchy novels stuffed into the space of one, and one hopes that Fischer is not about to disappear up his, admittedly bewitching, linguistic fundament. It is lewd, creatively hilarious and weirdly moving: the find sitting on your shelf, watching you in pregnant silence.

sort of novel you'd be intrigued to

"That's an activity that has real culwomen to science, and concludes tural and social power." She considers science too esoteric and too self-regarding. "Physics sees itself as this abstract thing up on a pedestal. And as a result it tends to attract people who - to put it bluntly - have emotional problems. Who are not actually good at emotionally engaging with the work," It is not just the emotional detachment of the subject that discourages girls; it is also the cultural stigma. "When I was a kid, I loved Dr Who, but I used to say, why can't Dr Who be a girl? Eventually he got a female assistant, but she's always the assistant. This is a real problem. Studies around the world show that girls and boys are equally good at maths and science - until puberty. At puberty there's this huge drop, like lemmings falling off a cliff. And it happens at that crucial early teenage time, when being perceived as feminine becomes extremely important to girls. I've had girls tell me

example, most people take electricity ID THIS never happen to her? Did she never feel put off by the image of the science-nerd? "I didn't," Wertheim for granted, but if we didn't have Maxwell's equations, we wouldn't Just as excluding, and the thesis of Wertheim's book, is the lofty, says, "and I think it is because I was so quintessentially feminine. I was a highbrow image of physics. very little child, I had a twin, we both had long hair — we were like little "Physics is a science that has evolved out of the notion that the dollies. And I was very girlie. My gods, or God, created the world acfemininity was so utterly not in quescording to mathematical equations. tion that I felt I had to demonstrate so that before the world existed, there was a mathematical blueprint to the world, to myself - and to my in the mind of God," she says. "To father, who was a misogynist - that discover those equations is to get into God's brain. And for the same I was more than just a girlie girlie."

they stop cloing well in those classes

because the boys stop talking to

them or start teasing them."

So girlle girlie was she that at 20, said being a priest is a male activity, i her two degrees (in physics and maths and computing), she made it way. Women have always had to that pinnacle of success, the cover to fight for what is seen as divine knowledge and in this sense I think physics on I got into modelling was because is the Catholic Church of my sister and I were identical twins and we were a novelty. I did a couple of nice jobs but I never made any money out of it because I wasn't strapping and Australian enough. Nevertheless, as she sits in her pristine suit, looking petite, well-coiffed and quintessentially feminine", it is clear that the perceived clash between science and girlishness is nonsense. If only my physics teacher could have been like her.

> Pythagoras' Trousers by Margaret Wertheim is published by Fourth... Estate at £9.99 man in the language

kids' row Guardian Children's Fiction Prize WITH a shortlist ranging from historical fiction and social

Down on

satire to surreal fantasy and grim contemporary urban reality, judging of the Guardian Children's Fiction Prize was a complex process, writes loanna Carsy. Michael Morpurgo's enclianting The Butterfly Lion had ardent supporters - as did Chloe Rayban's very funny Love In Cyberia. But it was Melvin Burgess's book Junk, with its explosive cargo of contemporary teenage issues, that sailed in as the undisputed winner.

Confronting a subject generally given a wide berth by children's authors. Junk is about teenage drug addiction. But far from being simply "issue-driven", it is bold and cunningly structured with an unpatronising tone that makes it accessible to a wide range of older readers.

The story is set in a seedy area of Bristol in the 1980s. Gemma and her boyfriend Tar are 14-year-old runaways. Tar is the victim of domestic violence, but Gemma is simply rebellious - spoilt, selfish and impatient to be free of "boring" parental authority. Defiantly they go skidding into a downward spiral of squatting, thieving, drug addiction and, eventually, prostitution. Shocking and almost operatic in its tragic inevitability, but perceptive in its character development, the story is told in a kaleidoscopic succession of monologues as one by one Gemnia and her companions take centre stage to deliver their uninhibited, subtly different accounts of events.

In addition to radio plays and short stories, Burgess has written eight novels for children and is no stranger to controversy. The Baby And Fly Pie - inspired by the "death squads" in South America was about homeless children; Burning Issy explored witchcraft in the 17th century — he researched it in Lancashire where he now lives.

He is delighted by the award - " thought I'd get flak for this book. Books written for kids, that try to make sense of the chaos out there, are viewed with suspicion. People in authority are too often nervous of their own judgment; wary of making the stuff available."

Junk reflects some desolate aspects of today's society, but there is at the end a speck of hope as the real meaning of freedom emerges. A provocative, purposeful novel, Junk offers no easy solutions, but it respects the intelligence of its readers, leaving them shaken, probably, informed and ready to make their own judgments.

Junk is published by Andersen Press (£12.99). The other shortlisted books were Love in Cyberia; by Chice Rayban; The Fated Sky, by Henrietta Branford; The Butterfly Llon, by Michael Morpurgo; Johnny And The Bomb, by Terry Pratchett; The: Trokeville Way, by Russell Hoben; and Creepers, by Keith Gray

NEW AUTHORS PUBLISH YOUR WORK Fiction, Non-Fiction, Biography, Religious, Poetry, Childrens

MINERVA PRESS

A new lease of Hellenic life

Veronica Horwell

Dinner with Persephone by Patricle Storace Granta Books 398pp £17.99 The River at the Centre of the World

by Simon Winchester Viking 427pp £18 Istanbul by John Freely

Viking 414pp £22.50

SI LIVED in Athens at the intersec I tion of a prostitute and a saint." So Patricia Storace begins. Within a page, she sketches the ballroomsized chandelier and the marble sink-with Ajax-cleanser in the apartment she took for a year, and I apartment she took for a year, and I delightedly signed on with her in spirit for the full duration of her lease. In the first chapter she smells that year than she had been before, or perhaps hight ever be again, day lease. In the first chapter she smells the chlorine washed front hall, tastes ruby cherries at the farmers market and hears what they cry, there, aromata, hai khromata — "perfumes and colours".

Her every sense is engaged. "was more alive in every moment of that year than she had been before, the lewd or violent details, and he lewd or violent details, a delightedly signed on with her in spirit for the full duration of her the chlorine-washed front hall, tastes ruby cherries at the farmers' market and hears what they cry there, dromata has khromata .-

Mine, too. This is not only a sensual book; though that should be compliment enough since most books deny the senses, except perhaps sight. It dances easily into historic time past, ersonal ume present, the calendal of the still shapely Greek year, the deepest meanings of language.

Storace can speak Greek but otherwise has no privileged access: she's no milordi with letters of introduction; the places she visits by bus and ferry, the tabloids and pop dreambooks she reads (they've in-herited the literary DNA of classical Greece through the female line), are available to everyone. It's the the Three Gorges to a celebratory poetry she makes of them that mat-ters. Her language conveys that she rill in Tibet. He has the history off was more alive in every moment of pat of the cities passed, especially that year than she had been before, the lewd or violent details, and he

3,964 miles of *fining*, The River, the Yangtse, by driving out through snow in New Hampshire to meet the exiled Chinese owner of Wang Hul's famed 17th century scroll painting of the Yangtse. Then he sought old and new river charts and manuals and hired beautiful, stroppy Lily from Dalian to translate and browbeat on his behalf, supplying her as requested with stout boots and a warm jacket "in a fresh colour".

All of which suggests a liveliness his book doesn't possess; I never felt he was really living, not alive, on the many craft which transported him from the continental sediments swooshing in the South China Sea beyond Woosung Bar up through

scrambles muddily to find the de-Norfolk and catches how that waterman felt about the Yangtse: but his own heart stays cool.

early Byzantium to modern "houses built by night", shanty towns with their tenderly tended gardens in old feta cheese-cans.

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Europe
Hest of World
Hardback — 53.95 Paul Weaver in Pretoria

SOUTH AFRICA's cricket, hurled into angulshed introspection by recent defeats, rediscovered something of its old chutzpah with this week's victory over Australia by eight wickets in the third and final Test at Centurion Park.

Australia had not beaten South Africa in a series for 40 years before they clinched this three-match series with victories in Johannesburg and Port Elizabeth, and their achievement spawned a rash of tortured inquests in local newspapers

and radio stations. Bob Woolmer, the national coach, made a weekend plea for domestic competition to be strengthened. Ali Bacher, managing director of the United Cricket Board, has just announced that a major overhaul of the Supersport Series, contested by nine provinces, will be proposed in April. There will almost certainly be a two-tier structure next season, with promotion and relegation.

On Monday, however, amid all the flag-waving and spilt Castle lager, all the earnest pathologists looked rather sheepish; well, perhaps this lot were not so bad after all.

The truth is that, when it mattered, Australia played the harder and better-crafted cricket in this series. But when they relaxed a littie, as they did in this match, South, Africa were good and combative enough to catch them off balance, for good though Australia are, theirs looks a loosided team at times.

In Pat Symcox, Brett Schultz and Brian McMillan, South Africa also have the ideal men to call on once! the order is given to fix bayonets.

"We seem to have this habit of losing dead rubbers." Australia's captain Mark Taylor said. "But it's a great hablt to have. Long may it

South Africa's Hansle Cronje, meanwhile, thanked Australia for ramming home some of the harsh facts of life at Test level. "They gave us a few lessons but I think we learned them. You need people with hard minds when you play Australia because, as Daryll Cullman will confirm, they will tell you exactly how you got out last time and where you come from. You have to be mentally tough to play them. But we have | Australia won the series 2-1.

Rugby Union World Cup Sevens



Howzat . . . Donald traps Waugh leg before wicket PHOTO: MIKE HEWITT

shown they can be beaten," he said. This was Australia's fourth defeat in nine Tests and their seventh in 17. Allan Donald, who took five for 36 and has now taken 41 wickets in eight Tests this winter, was named Man of the Match, and Steve Waugh, for the third consecutive time against South Africa, Man of the Series with 313 runs at 78. He

finished with 60 not out. Monday was Donald's day. Australia resumed on 96 for four, needing 61 more to make South Africa bat again. With the fifth ball of the day Donald blasted out Blewett's middle stump with a yorker. Australia never recovered, and South Africa,

knocked off the required 29 runs. The day's main incident came at 131 for seven, when lan Healy was given out caught behind. It was an: awful decision because his but was never close to the ball, but his animated disappointment was stamped on by the match referee Raman Subba Row, who banned him from the first two one-day internationals. Scores: Australia 227 and 185 (Donald 5-36); South Africa 384 (Bacher 96; McGrath 6-86) and 32-2. South Africa won by eight wickets.

Golf

Tears crown Olazábal's brave win

Michael Britten

↑ NOT SO OLD Master was re-Astored to Europe's gallery of golf champions on Sunday when José Maria Olazábal won the urespaña Masters in Gran Canaria. In only his third comeback tournament after a painracked 18 months away from the game, the Spaniard beat Lee Vestwood by two strokes with a final round of 67 for a 20-underpar total of 272.

It was a victory that reduced the normally stoic 1994 US Masters hampion to tears. "It was very difficult," he said after producing birdie four at the 18th to sink the young Englishman's chal-lenge, "You know I never express my feelings and . . . you can see it is impossible not to do so now.*

Six months ago Olazábal, aged 31, thought he would end his life in a wheelchair, as he struggled to cope with what was originally diagnosed as rheumatold arthri-tis. But a chance encounter in eptember led to a consultation with Dr Hans-Wilhelm Müller-Wohlfahrt, a German specialist

n alternative medicine. A course of treatment led to the Spaniard returning to competition in Dubai last month. His great skills undimmed, Olazábal Inished 12th there and followed that with a fourth place in

Britain's Laura Davies became

the first woman to win an LPGA

event four years in a row after a

sudden-death play-off with American Kelly Robbins in the

Standard Register tournament at Phoenix, Arizona. She rolled in a

three-foot putt for par to win at the

first extra hole after Robbins failed

to get up and down in two. Earlier,

Davies, who received prize money

of \$125,000, fired a 68 to finish

with a 15-under-par total of 277, but Robbins birdled the last to

The Norwegian skle caused a few scares after Robbie Fowler put the Portugal last week. "I thought I would need more time to get back to my old level,' he said. "My feet still hurt but after two tournaments in a row they have not got any worse and that is the most positive thing I will be taking to the United States [Masters] next month."

castle United crashed out of Europe by the same margin to the classy French side Monaco in the quarterfinals of the Uefa Cup at Monte Carlo, Sylvin Legwinsky put Monaco ahead just before half-time. All Benarbia put the game out of Newcastle's reach with a left-foot volley on 50 minutes and a blistering free-kick on 67.

ing strikers, Alan Shearer and Les Ferdinand, had gone into the match already a goal down at home to the opponents. They did little in attack and barely created a scoring chance. In the ring to treat Swain.

Sports Diary Shiv Sharma

Porto clashes tarnish United's night of glory

pions to a goalless draw and ease into the semi-finals of the European Cup with a 4-0 aggregate win.

Peter Schmeichel was United's hero for making a number of superb saves to deny Porto. United's best chance came when David Beckhum smashed a 35-yard free-kick against the bar. Eric Cantona missed a good late chance and was unlucky not to get a penalty. United next meet Borussia Dortmund in Germany on April 9. The other semi-final will be between Juventus and Ajax.

United's European glory was marred by clashes between their supporters and the Portuguese police before and after the match. Fifteen fans were treated in hospital and scores of others, including 21 policemen, received minor injuries. United supporters accused the police of over-reacting by using CS gas, baton charges and anti-riot plastic bullets to deal with the trouble. Uefa and the FA announced an inquiry into the trouble and the Foreign Office demanded an explanation from Portuguese authorities.

Liverpool were another English side making progress in Europe. They, too, had to suffer some nervous moments early in their European Cup Winners' Cup clash against SK Brann at Anfield before reaching their first European semifinal since 1985.

Reds in front with a penalty after 26 minutes. Tore Andre Flo looked menacing for the visitors until Stan Collymore netted Liverpool's second within minutes of coming off the substitutes' bench, Fowler then got his second shortly before time. But while the Reds won 3-0, New-

The Magples, without their lead-

ANCHESTER UNITED soaked up early pressure from FC Porto to hold the Portuguese chamber bury home. Ideally, they would like to expand the current site to a 55,000scat stadium, but as it is benomed in by houses, plans to expand may. prove too difficult. The club are looking into building a new stadium, possibly close to a motorway.

> IM HENMAN, the British No 1 tennis player, suffered a terrible slump in form as he crashed out n the first round of the ATP Lipton Championships in Key Biscayne, Florida. Henman, ranked 16 in the world and voted just days before by his APT fellow professionals th Most Improved Player for 1996, los 6-7, 6-2, 6-3 to a 19-year-old qualifier, ulian Alonso of Spain, ranked 228.



Amance carped Tara Lipinski (above) a place in record books in Lausanne when she became the youngest women's world ligure skating champion. The 14-year-old broke by one month the record set by Sonja Henie in 1927.

SUPERB and austained perfor

MICHAEL BRODIE took the vacant British super-bantant weight title when he knocked out the Welshman Neil Swain in a titanic fight in Manchester. The 23-year-old local boxer, who had never venture beyond six rounds before, landed a big right hand on Swaln, sending him crashing to the curves in the 10th round, and referee Roy Frances thought it wiser not to take up the count. It had been a feroclous battle, and the medical team were quickly

Football results

FA CARLING PREMIERSHIP Blackburn C Asion Viia 2: Covertry 1 West Harn 3; Derby 4; Tottenham 2; Everton 0 Man Utd 2; Mitcliestro 1 Chelsea 0; Shelf Wed 2 Leoda 2; Southreptn 2 Lelcester 2; Sunderland 1 Notim Forest 1; Winbledon 1 Newcaste 1, Middlestrough 1 Notim Forest 1; Arsensi 1 Liverpool 2; Leading positions 1, Men Utd (played) Delits 83); 2, Liverpool (31-60); 3, Arsensi (32-57).

Birninghm 1 Shalf Utd 1; Bradford C 2 Wolves 1; Grimeby O Tranmere 0; Hudderefid 0 Barneley 0; Man City 2 Stoke 0; Norwich 0 Bolton 1; Port Vale 1 Swindon C; OPR 2 Porternith 1; Reading 1 | | Ipswich 0; Southend 2 Oxford 2; W.B.A. 1 Chariton 2, Leading positions: 1, Bolton (40-84); 2, Wolves (39-88); 3, Bernsley (37-84).

Bournemth 1 York 1; Brigfol Fvrs 1 Preston 0; Bury 1 Chesteriid 0; Crewe 1 Peterboro 1; Gillinghem 1 Wycomba 0; Millwel 0 Watford 1; Notta Co 1 Stockport 2; Plymouth 0 Wrexham 1; Shrewebry 0 Rotherham 2; Watsall 1 Burnley 3, Leeding posttiones 1, Luton (36-61); 2, Bury (36-61); 3, Brentford (36-61).

SCOTTISH LEAGUE First Division Cyclebell

O Duncies D; Felidrik 3 East File 1; Partick 0 Monton 3; St Johnstn 1 Stirling A 1; St Mirren 1 Arctic 2: Leading positionar 1, St Johnstn (SO-52), 2. Airdrie (30-52); 3, Duncies (30-50).

Second Division Ayr 1 Dumberton 1; Bawks Srechin O; Chyde O Livington 1; Hamilton 1 Stenham 1; Queen Stn 1 Street 1. Leading poetforms 1. Ayr (30-66); 2, Hamilton (22-6); 5, Angston (29-54).

Cowdnoth 1 Forfar 2: Montrose 0 Albion 4: Queene Pk () Alica 4; Rosa Co 1 E.String (). Leading positions: 1, Inveness (30-57; 2, Rosa Co (30-53); 3, Forfar (30-51). GLIARDIAN WEEKLY

Football Premiership Everton 0 Manchester United 2

Tired United stay on victory road

Paul Wilson

ANCHESTER UNITED are now finding the Pre-miership too easy. Their fans chanted exactly that message to a silent Goodison crowd towards the end of this comfortable victory in language too forthright to repeat here, and the home supporters took the provocation on the chin. They were all too aware it was perfectly

Alex Ferguson, however, is of the opinion that the Football Association are making life needlessly difficult. Already on a collision course with Glenn Hoddle, having with drawn Pallister, Beckham and Gary Neville from the England squad for Saturday's friendly against Mexico. the United manager is demanding an extension to the season to avoid playing his final four Premiership features in the space of seven days.

It is totally unfair to ask a team to play four demanding games in that space of time," Ferguson said. fle described the 2-0 win which gave his side a six-point lead at the top of the table and increased Everton's relegation worries at the bottom as "a major, major result for us". This may have been out of kindness to his friend Joe Royle, since Everton were the sort of opponents he probably wouldn't mind meeting four times in a week. Perhaps United did feel the strain

of their midweek exertions, and they looked ready for a fortnight's rest. With only Solskjaer foraging up front and Cantona mooching moodily just shead of midfield, their demeanour suggested they simply wanted to avoid another embarrass ment like the defeat which Sunderland inflicted after the first leg of the European Cup quarter-final.

Everton may be only a few points above Sunderland in the table, but when it comes to seizing their moment they are not in the Peter Reld class. The dogs of war are now house-trained, with a reputation for rolling over. Everton managed a nominal period of pressure before the opening goal, but it amounted only to a succession of corners and crosses which mostly failed to find the head of Ferguson.

Ferguson, one of the few Everton players who showed not only imagi nation but glimpses of aggression, was booked in the first half for being careless with his elbows in the vicinity of May's face. The tall Scot is still Everton's most effective attacking weapon, but to his obvious frustration he seems to be expected to start attacks as well as get on the end of them. United eventually tired of comfort-

ably repulsing half-hearted attacking attempts and went up the field to score with one of their own. Keane had sent a rising drive just over the



Everton midfielder Parkinson raises his game to get the better of United's Giggs at Goodison Park PHOTO: SHAUN BOTTERILL

a long free-kick forward two minutes later Everton simply caved in down the middle. Cantona leapt with Unsworth and won the flick-on, which fell to Solskjaer on the edge of the Everton area. Controlling the oall with his usual reliable touch and turning past Watson as he did so, the Norwegian rolled in a low shot of no great power but commendable accuracy which caught Gerrard unawares. The new goalkeeper did

ing, but when Schmeichel launched particularly hate turning over this along free-kick forward two minutes attempted save in his mind. Even at that stage it was evident the match was as good as over. Ever-

ton were unable to step up their at-

tacking efforts perceptibly until a point in the second half when it was too late, Speed only bringing a fine reaction save from Schmeichel after the visitors had been gifted another goal. Ferguson saw a shot go just wide and Rideout, a half-time replacement for the disappointing bar on the half-hour by way of warn- I not have the best of days and will Thomsen, sent a close-range header SPORT 31

over from a corner, but even these attempts were stretching Everton to

breaking point.

Keane should really have scored after an hour when Cantona sent him clear on goal after a classically executed break out of defence, but the Irishman showed too much of the ball to Gerrard, who was obliged to save in similar circumstances from Beckham five minutes later. The inevitable second goal arrived 11 minutes from the end when Beckham sent over a wicked cross from the right, a curling ball which Gerrard thought he could come out and claim but realised too late that

he couldn't. . The goalkeeper, Watson and Barrett bumped into each other beneath the cross but failed to prevent it reaching Cantona, who guided it home. Beckham only just crossed in time, for two minutes later he was limping off in response to the bench holding up his number, Pallister, an-other United player in the England squad, had departed in exactly the same way four minutes after the first goal. This is what some people would call an odd coincidence, especially as Ferguson confirmed that the pair plus the sidelined Gary Neville. would not be available to face Mexico t Wembley, though Pallister's injury at least seems real enough. "He's torn his groin and he'll be

struggling to be fit for us in the European Cup semi-final," Ferguson said. "Neville and Beckham will not be fit to play against Mexico either." Under FA rules, players called up

for national duty should report to the England base and return home only after being examined by their own doctor. But Ferguson said: They have no chance of playing so they will be staying at home and having treatment at the club."

(14)2 What's wrong with the farceur?

Temporary African owing to

When to shoot a round at wild

Slimy secretion fellows outside

6 Need to catch up in Nature's

one or two authors (9.5)

Jewish and Arab hold on

minimum shift in scale (9)

Bondage is disturbing for

Democrats (7)

Instrument (7)

21 A levy of coral (5)

way? (5) Rodent without transport, in a

A law, also about councils, with

Smoke going both ways to wind

More money than that in 9 is for

a boy (7) 19 Maxilla? Speak good English (7)

A moth in a twist? (7)

Cecil Smith? (9)

turn to smoke (7)

things? (2,5)

word (7)

Rugby League Challenge Cup semi-final

Hand of Saint upsets Reds

Paul Fitzpatrick FANDY GREGORY becomes

the next Great Britain coach, and he appears to be the strong favourite, he will only invite trouble if he criticises referees in The Salford Reds' coach

stopped short of giving Stuart Cummings both barrels after his side's 50-20 defeat by St Helens at Central Park last Saturday, but he could not hide his disenchantment with one of the game's most highly rated There were several debatable

lecisions in an eventful game, and Cummings did appear to final minute of the first half when salford, thanks to two penalties from Blakeley, were only 8-4 He decided that the Salford

full-back Rogers had got a hand to Martyn's steepling kick, but the hand almost certainly beonged to a Saint; and was rescott not offside anyway? Saints received six more tackles and Joynt, selling a neat dummy close to the line, scored a try which left Briers with a simple conversion. Salford trooped off to the dressing rooms with a possible injustice gnawing at their minds — and facing a deficit which had grown to a

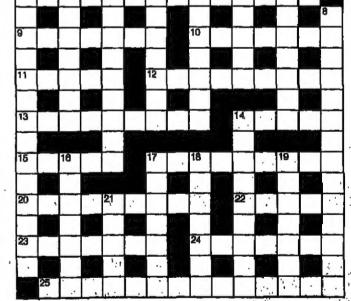
dispiriting 14 points.
"It was hard to lift the lads after that," said Gregory. However, he added diplomatically, "but it was not that one lecision that decided the game. St Helens are a great side. Blistering finishing by Sainta

brought three tries apiece for Hunte and Sullivan but neither got the Man of the Match award. hat went to the young booker Keiron Cunningham, whose massive contribution to the victory was emblazoned by a memorable try. But even Cunningham could consider simself a little lucky to take the £300 prize ahead of Karle Hammond, a gifted 22-year-old loose forward who has rarely played with greater verve. Cunningham's 60-metre run

in the 58th minute represented a crippling blow to Salford in the second half as Joynt's try had been in the first. The floodgates opened and Sullivan briskly completed his hat-trick with two

tries in three minutes. By the end, in spite of defiant ries from Rogers and McAvoy, the Reds were 30 points adrift. But this was no humiliation for the Super League newcomers. So many Saints scores had their origins in errors that Salford might have got away with last sesson. They must reduce them, but this side is talented enough

Cryptic crossword by Araucaria



Why, one wonders, produce Travels of a Rotter, Volume II?

Queen Bess with little money 11 about? You cannot be __

10 Fortune left to head of church? 11 A bit of a pain for the cast, say

(5) 12 Glant with broken leg to fight on TV (6-3)

13 Lollie? See If that's Tom or not (3-6)

14 A brush with the grave? (5)

15 Topping vicar's crime (5) 17 County premier or old soldier in the wind (4-5) 20 Salior with girl soldier had first? Trouble afoot (9)

22 Drawn towards marriage? (5) 23 Old soldler, not the mot juste for huntsman (7) 24 Be like one's fellows - see how.

they run (7) Winner's sense of cinema needs sweetening (5,2,7)

 Cockney employing savages at his works? Not good enough

Last week's solution REGULATIONS
CHUMRAEHAQUATT
LAMPOON LATTICE
I POVO LESTON
PRESENTILY
NOSHSANNONYMOUS
IMITATIONS SNUB
NILI NEEDEE ER

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MGLAND were left chastened ourselves down." England fell beby what their captain Tim Rodber called their "worst-ever sevens performance" in the World Cup in Hong Kong on Sunday. The 21-5 quarter-final defeat by Western Samoa meant the 1993 world champions were later frustrated figures on the sidelines as Fiji lifted the Melrose Cup after their 24-21 defeat of South Africa in the final. 1

The southern hemisphere nations dominated the final stages, with Fiji beating Western Samoa in the last four and the Springboks defeating New Zealand.

won but for whatever reason we let | points of the tournament in the 38 | own try - Agencies

hind just before the end of the opening seven minutes when Brian Lima broke two tackles before sending in Terry Fanolua for the try. Lima then crashed over soon after the restart, before Afato Sooalo cut loose from just inside his own half to give the Samoans their third try.

England fail to live up to their billing

Austin Healey's score in the corner in the dying seconds was no more than a consolation for an England side containing five of the play-

ers who triumphed in Murrayfield four years ago. Fijl lifted the title after a recover Rodber said: "We are very disap-pointed. The game was there to be final. Having conceded their first

14 victory over the Samoans, they gave away a similar number inside the first five minutes of the final. Andre Venter crossed twice, with Stephen Brink converting both. Fiji, who had racked up 299 points in the six games on the way to the final. suddenly found it difficult to break

through the well-marshalled cover. But Marika Vunibaka finally managed it before the interval. Then three tries in a devastating fiveminute burst clinched the trophy for Fiji. Luke Erenavula raced over and Lemeki Korol scored two tries in quick succession down the left flank. Brink hauled his side within three points when he converted his

NATIONWIDE LEAGUE First Division

Second Division Blackpool 1 Bristol City 0;

Third Division Brighton 2 Cardiff 0; Cambridge 2 Chester 2; Fulham 1 Hartispool 0; Hull 0 Carlista 1;

Leyton 2 Lincoln 3; Manafeld 1 Northmpin 0; Torquey 1 So'thorpe 2: Wigan 2 Barnet 0. Leading positions: 1, Carisia (38-76); 2, Wigan

BELL'S SCOTTISH LEAGUE Premier Divinier: Dunimine 2 Celic 2; Dundee U 2 Ruit 1; Hibernian 3 Aberdeen 1; Motherwell 0 Hearts 1; Rengers 1 Klimernk 2. Leading positiones 1, Rengers (31-71); 2, Cetto (31-84); 3, Dundee Uid

Third Division Arbrosh 0 Inverses th